# *CURTIS'S*

# Botanical Magazine;

OR,

## FLOWER-GARDEN DISPLAYED:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering;

Together with the most approved Methods of CULTURE.

## A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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## BY *JOHN SIMS*, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.


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VOL XLV.

*Being the Third of the New Series.*


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The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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London:

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, & JONES, 20, *Paternoster-Row*;

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCCXVIII.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 2. 1827.

# STENOCHILUS GLABER. SMOOTH-LEAVED STENOCHILUS.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ringens : labio superiore erecto semi-quadrifido : inferiore indiviso, deflexo. *Germ.* 4-loculare : loculis monospermis. *Stigma* indivisum. *Drupa* baccata. *Embryo* inversus. BROWN.

Στενὸς angustus, χέιλος labium.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

STENOCHILUS *glaber ;* foliis lanceolatis ellipticisve subintegris glabris flore vix longioribus, caule divaricato. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 4. p.* 61. *Ejusdem Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl.* 517.

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A New-Holland genus, established by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, belonging to his natural order of *myoporinæ*. It has, he observes, the nearest affinity with BONTIA, which differs in having the *upper-lip* of the corolla emarginate, a trifid *lower-lip*, and a two-lobed *stigma*. STENOCHILUS *glaber* has the *upper-lip* divided into four longish teeth, the *under-lip* narrow, reflexed, and quite entire. *Stamens* and *style* longer than the corolla and cernuous. This very rare shrub was communicated by Mr. WILLIAM KENT, of Clapton, in June last. Native of the South Coast of New-Holland.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov 1823.

# AMARYLLIS MINIATA. THE MOUNTAIN LAKE LILY.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *miniata;* spatha bi-quadriflora, lacinia suprema latiori recurvo: infima angustiore, tubo brevissimo, foliis loratis striatis.

AMARYLLIS *miniata;* spatha 2—4-flora, corollis campanulatis ringentibus; lacinia suprema retroflexa: infima angustiore, genitalibus decumbentibus. *Ruiz et Pavon, Fl. Peruv. v. 3. p. 57.*

AMARYLLIS *miniata;* (tubo fimbriato) 2—4-flora, corolla ringente cernua, tubo brevissimo. *Ker in Journ. of Sc. and Arts, v. 3. p. 355.*

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DESCR. *Bulb* round-oval, white. *Leaves* lorate, recurved, obtuse, strongly streaked on both sides. *Scape* longer than the leaves, erect, rounded, very slightly tinged with purple; in the specimens we have seen, two-flowered. *Flowers* large, very shewy, of a minium colour, many-streaked, irregular; three outer laciniæ broader than the inner, the upper one broadest and rolled back, the lowest scarcely exceeding half the width of the uppermost. *Tube* very short, and from its mouth, more than a third-part up the laciniæ, a white star streaked with green. *Stamens* and style declined; filaments much incurved at the point, alternate ones somewhat shorter; anthers white, purple at the back. We did not remark the scales betwixt each filament, described by RUIZ and PAVON, but they may nevertheless exist. *Germen* nearly orbicular-trigonous: *style* the length of the stamens: *stigma* three-cleft.

It has a near affinity with *rutila* of KER, *Bot. Reg.* 23. but differs in the greater size and colour of the corolla, in the star being white streaked with green, divided into a number of rays, like the star of the orders of the garter and bath, not all green and with a defined border as in that.

According

According to Ruiz and Pavon, common in the woods of the Andes, and cultivated in the gardens of Chicao, &c. where it is known by the name of the Mountain Lake. Communicated in June last, by Mr. Jenkins, of the Portman Nursery and Botanic Garden, in the New-Road, who informed us that it was brought from the West-Indies by Thomas March, Esq. Montague-Place.

Note. Amaryllis *gigantea*, No. 923* ; A. *zeylanica*, No. 1171 ; A. *ornata* (the Cape-Coast Lily of our Nurserymen) not yet figured in the Botanical Magazine ; and A. *disticha*, No. 1253 (*ornata*,α. of Ker) ; were, at their first publication in the Magazine, considered by Mr. Ker as mere varieties; the first of them was afterwards (vide No. 1171 and 1253) separated by him into a distinct species, under the name of *gigantea*. In the Journal of Science and the Arts (vol. 2. p. 367 and 368) the same Botanist has acknowledged that *zeylanica* and *ornata* are certainly distinct species ; and that, perhaps, they ought to be still farther divided. Cultivators in general are decidedly of opinion that all four are quite distinct ; and we have been repeatedly urged by our intelligent correspondent, the Hon. William Herbert, of Spofforth, to separate them under distinct names, which, with respect to those already published, we have endeavoured to do in the Enumeration. Mr. Woodford, late of Belfont-House, Vauxhall, in a letter from Lisbon, has likewise pointed out the specific differences which exist between all the four ; and Mr. Ker, in his review of the genus Amaryllis, above quoted, has acknowledged the distinction, and separated all of them except his *ornata*,α. No. 1253.

All the above species, together with *longifolia* and *revoluta*, Mr. Herbert thinks should be united to Crinum ; he observes, that they produce the same rugose, irregular, green seeds, and will freely breed with the Crinums ; but not with the Amaryllises that have flat, shining, black seeds.

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* As we esteem this species to be quite as distinct as any one of the others from the rest, we propose to make the following alteration :

No. 1253. Amaryllis *disticha* ; sessiliflora, tubo limbum sub-bilabiatum æquante, spatha subuniflora, foliis linearibus canaliculatis bifariam equitantibus.

Amaryllis ornata,α. *Ker in Journ. of Sc. and the Arts, v. 2. p. 868.*

This plant has been known among the Nurserymen, both by the name of *disticha* and by that of *scillifolia* ; we prefer the former, as expressive of its habit.

We have been informed by Mr. Woodford, that the bulbs of this species, which are very like those of the Paper White Narcissus, were some years ago imported in great numbers from Sierra-Leone, and sold for eight-pence the root ; and that they generally produced only one and never more than two flowers on the same scape.

N1944.

Publ by S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 2. 1807.

Weddell Sc.

# ORCHIS LONGICORNIS. LONG-SPURRED ORCHIS.

## *Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* ringens. *Labellum* basi subtus calcaratum. *Glandulæ* (1—2) pedicellorum pollinis inclusæ cucullo unico. *Br. in Hort. Kew.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ORCHIS *longicornis;* (bulbis indivisis) labello trilobo: lobo intermedio minore, cornu obtuso adscendente germine longiore, petalis conniventibus. *Smith Prodr. Fl. Græc. v. 2. p. 212.*

ORCHIS *longicornu;* bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio trifido subcrenulato, cornu longo obtuso adscendente, petalis conniventibus. *Poiret Itin. 2. p. 247.*

ORCHIS *longicornu;* bulbis subrotundis, calcare truncato compresso adscendente, labello trilobo denticulato: lobo intermedio breviore, laciniis superis obtusis conniventibus. *Desf. Atl. 2. p. 317. t. 246. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 503, b.*

ORCHIS longicornu. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 4. p. 19. Lamarck Encycl. 4. p. 591. Bot. Reg. 202.*

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ORCHIS *longicornis* is very closely allied to our ORCHIS *Morio,* from which it differs chiefly in the greater length of the spur, which exceeds that of the germen, and in the deep colour of the side lobes of the labellum. The species was first noticed by M. POIRET, and published in his *Voyage en Barbarie,* under the name of Orchis *longicornu;* it should have been *longicornis;* but the faulty termination has been continued by every author who has mentioned it since, except

Sir

Sir J. E. Smith, in his Prodromus Floræ Græce, who has elsewhere properly remarked, that there can be no good reason for following an error.

The roots of this plant were sent, at the same time with Orchis *acuminata*, No. 1932, and Ophrys *tenthredinifera*, No. 1930, from Sicily, by William Swainson, Esq. Fellow of the Linnean Society, to our friend the President, who committed them to the care of Mr. William Anderson, Curator of the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea. They were treated as directed in the Introduction to Botany (page 110) and came over in the greatest perfection. We quote the paragraph for the sake of those who wish to cultivate this very curious tribe of plants. "Such of the Orchis tribe as have biennial bulbs, are supposed to be very difficult of cultivation; but according to the experience of my excellent friend, the late Mr. Crowe, in whose garden I have seen them many successive years, they are best removed when in full flower, the earth being cleared completely away from the roots, which are then to be replanted in their natural soil, previously dried and sifted. Afterwards they must be well watered. The bulb for the following year has not at the flowering period begun to throw out its fibres; for after that happens it will not bear removal."

Flowers in April and May.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 1st 1827.

Waddell. Sc.

# CLUYTIA PULCHELLA. BROAD-LEAVED CLUYTIA.

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## *Class and Order.*

DIŒCIA GYNANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect.* glandulosum. *Stam.* 5, rudimento pistilli columnari inserta.

FEM. *Cal.* et *Cor.* maris. *Styli* 3. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* 1. (Clutia, BOERH. LINN.)

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLUYTIA *pulchella ;* foliis petiolatis ovatis acutiusculis glabris, floribus (subquinis) axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 881 *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 423. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 636. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. ed. Belg. v.* 6. *t.* 36.

CLUTIA *pulchella ;* foliis ovatis integerrimis, floribus lateralibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1475. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. mas. *Gært. Sem.* 2. *p.* 117. *t.* 107. *f.* 5.

FRUTEX æthiopicus, portulacæ folio, flore ex albo virescente. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 177. *t.* 91.

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This genus was first established by BOERHAAVE, in his Catalogue of the Leyden Garden, in honour of OUTGER CLUYT, Professor of Botany in the University of Leyden. According to the fashion of the day, his name was latinized to AUGERIUS CLUTIUS, whence the genus was called by BOERHAAVE, CLUTIA ; and was so continued by LINNÆUS and others. We believe the late Mr. DRYANDER, in AITON'S Hortus Kewensis, was the first to write the name CLUYTIA, which is not only conformable to the rule recommended, of spelling the name of the genus, as near to that of its prototype,

type, as the genius of the Latin language will permit, but serves the useful purpose of distinguishing it from CLUSIA, with which it was otherwise liable to be confounded; and, in conformity with the latter intention, it should be pronounced Clytia.

CLUYTIA *pulchella* makes a pretty little shrub, from its form and sea-green foliage, though its flowers, which are small and white, are not shewy. They generally come singly from the axils of the leaves, and though four or five may spring in succession from the same axil; yet, as they are rarely seen at the same time, the term of "floribus subquinis," added by WILLDENOW to the specific character, only tends to mislead.

Our figure represents a female plant. MILLER remarks, that he raised a number from seeds, which proved to be all female; and this sex seems to be still much the most common. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers most part of the summer. Propagated by cuttings. Is not impatient of moderate cold, but requires to be protected from frost.

Pub. by [illegible] Nov [illegible].

# LANTANA NIVEA. WHITE-FLOWERED LANTANA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* obsolete 4-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 4-fidus, fauce pervia. *Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nuce biloculari, lævi.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LANTANA *nivea ;* foliis oppositis ovatis scabris basi in petiolum decurrentibus, spicis capitatis planis, bracteis lanceolatis tubo multo brevioribus, caule aculeato. *Willd. Enum. p.* 651.

LANTANA *nivea ;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis crenulatis, caule aculeato, spicis hemisphæricis, bracteis tubo dimidio brevioribus lanceolatis acutis. *Ventenat Malm. p.* 8. *t.* 8.

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The flowers of this species of LANTANA, which is not recorded in the Catalogue of the Kew Garden, except that its name occurs in the Addenda at the end of the Epitome, is a native of the East-Indies, and makes a handsome stove shrub. The flowers grow in a umbel rather than a round head, as in many of the other species, those of the circumference being considerably longer in the tube than those nearer the centre. The leaves are rough on the upper surface, and have a very strong smell like Ground-Ivy, but more powerful. This odour remained even after the specimen had been dried more than a year.

Flowers from July to October. Our drawing was made from a living specimen communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, in the last-mentioned month, in 1815. We received it likewise from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge.

# Banksia marginata (β.) microstachya, Green-flowered, various-leaved Banksia.

## *Class and Order.*

Tetrandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala. *Stam.* apicibus concavis corollæ immersa. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 4. *Folliculus* ligneus, 2-locularis: loculis monospermis; dissepimento libero, bifido. *Amentum* flosculorum paribus tribracteatis. Brown.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Banksia *marginata;* foliis linearibus truncatis mucronulatis integerrimis dentatisve: venulis subtus inconspicuis, ramis ultimis hirsutis, bracteis amenti apice glabris: majoribus acutis, caule fruticoso. *Brown Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 392. *Linn. Trans. v.* 10. *p.* 204. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 1. *p.* 213.

α. Frutex erectus orgyalis, amento foliis plerumque integris longiori.

Banksia marginata. *Cavan. Ic.* 6. *p.* 29. *t.* 544.

β. Frutex erectus, orgyalis, foliis spinuloso-dentatis planiusculis amento quandoque longioribus.

Banksia microstachya. *Cavan. Ic.* 6. *p.* 28. *t.* 541. excluso synonymo Linn.

γ. Frutex humilis diffusus, foliis spinuloso-dentatis planiusculis cuneatis amento longioribus.

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The leaves of these plants are so subject to vary in form, especially in the degree of dentation, that so little dependence

dependence can be placed upon this character, that Mr. Brown pointed out to us a specimen containing the foliage of *integrifolia*, *oleæfolia*, and *glauca* of Cavanilles, all growing on the same plant; the reticulated veins on the under surface, conspicuous through the tomentum in *australis*, distinguishes that species, and some others, from all the varieties of *marginata*, in none of which is there any visible veining.

Communicated by our friend Edward Gray, Esq. of Haringay-House, in March last.

N.1948.



Pub by S. Curtis Walworth. Dec. 1st 1817.

# SOLANDRA VIRIDIFLORA. GREEN-FLOWERED SOLANDRA.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* diversimode rumpens. *Cor.* clavato-infundibuliformis.
*Bacca* 4-locularis polysperma. *Recept. sem.* parietalia.

## *Specific Character.*

SOLANDRA *viridiflora ;* floribus pedunculatis, laciniis corollæ acuminatis elongatis revolutis*.

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DESCR. A deciduous stove shrub. *Branches* roughened by buttresses *(projecturæ)* once the supporters of fallen leaves. *Flowers* solitary, terminal, nodding, pedunculated, green. *Calyx* five-cleft: *segments* lanceolate, acute, equal. In which it differs from SOLANDRA *grandiflora*; but not more than some species of *Datura,* a nearly-allied genus, differ from others in this organ. *Tube* more suddenly swelling out into the *faux,* which is again a little contracted, making a more perfect cup-form than in *grandiflora :* the laciniæ of the limb are more uniform than in *grandiflora,* and instead of being obtuse, as in that, elongated into a sharp point and rolled back from the apex to the base. The *stamens* and *style* perfectly straight, of the same length: *stigma* club-shaped.

Not having seen the fruit of this species, we do not pretend positively to ascertain the genus to which this plant should

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* The other species may be characterized as follows:

SOLANDRA *grandiflora ;* floribus sessilibus, corollæ laciniis obtusissimis. *Vide supra No.* 1874.

should be referred; but we do not think that the difference in the calyx is sufficient to separate it from SOLANDRA *grandiflora*, in which this part bursts in a very different manner in different flowers, splitting in some into two parts almost to the base, whilst in others it divides but a small way down into three or four segments.

The SOLANDRA *viridiflora* was brought to Lisbon from St. Paul's, Rio de Janeiro, by E. I. A. WOODFORD, Esq. and sent from thence to Mr. ANDERSON, the worthy Curator of the Apothecaries Botanic-Garden, at Chelsea.

Native of Brasil. Has been hitherto kept in the bark stove; but Mr. ANDERSON is of opinion that it will succeed well in the greenhouse.

Is propagated readily by cuttings. Produces its flowers in May and June, which last only a few days and are without scent.

N1949.



Pubd by S. Curtis. Walworth. Dec. 1. 1817.

# PASSERINA HIRSUTA. SHAGGY SPARROW-WORT.

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## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor* 4-fida. *Stam.* tubo imposita. *Nux.* 1. corticata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSERINA *hirsuta;* foliis carnosis extus glabris, caulibus tomentosis. *Sp. Pl.* 518. *Willd. ed.* 2. *p.* 430. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 414. *Mart. Mill. Dict. v.* 2. *Flor. Franç.* 5. *p.* 366. *Vahl Symbol.* 1. *p.* 29. *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. *p.* 330.

THYMELÆA tomentosa, foliis sed iminoris. *Bauh. Pin.* 463. *Raj. Hist.* 1589. *Tournef. Inst.* 595.

SANAMUNDA tertia. *Clus. Hisp.* 177. *f.* 178. *Hist.* 1. *p.* 89. *Park. Theatr. p.* 202. *Gerard. Emend.* 1596. *f.* 1. *Breyn. Cent.* 1. *t.* 19 *?*

ERICA alexandrina Italorum. *Lob. ic.* 2. 217. *f.* 1.

SESAMOIDES parvum Dalechampii. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. *p.* 595. *Hist. Lugd.* 2. *p.* 533. *f.* 1.

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The synonym from BREYNIUS quoted by LINNÆUS in the species Plantarum, is omitted in REICHARD's edition, and expressly excluded by DESFONTAINES; but is restored by WILLDENOW, and to us it appears to be a pretty good representation of our plant: our own figure, being taken from a young plant, is more erect and less branched than in older specimens. The older Botanists were well acquainted with this plant, but all their figures are either repetitions or copies of that of CLUSIUS, first published in his Stirpes Hispanicæ.

The

The PASSERINA *hirsuta* is indigenous to the southern coasts of Europe; RAY found it in a small island near Cape Passero in Sicily, but it is more common in the North of Africa, especially about Tunis. In our gardens it is very rare. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY and Co. of the Fulham Nursery, who raised it from seeds received from the Botanic-Garden at Montpelier. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Thrives best in sandy peat mould. Flowers in April, May, and June; but the blossoms are not shewy, and the shrub recommends itself more by its singularity than beauty.

Pub.by.S.Curtis.Walworth.Dec.1st.1817.

Weddell. Sc

# ARDISIA CRENATA. DWARF ARDISIA.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* hypocraterif. limbo reflexo. *Antheræ* magnæ erectæ. *Stigma* simplex. *Drupa* supera monosperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

ARDISIA *crenata ;* racemis lateralibus compositis, floribus umbellatis, foliis coriaceis ellipticis margine revolutis crenatis.

ARDISIA crenulata. *Loddiges Bot. Cab. 2. Donn's Hort. Cantab. a Pursh, p.* 64.

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This little shrub, as we are informed in the Botanical Cabinet, is a native of China. It flowers at all seasons of the year, and frequently has ripe fruit, a perfectly round scarlet berry, at the same time. It takes up so little room, and is so easily propagated by cuttings, that it is deserving a place in every greenhouse, where it will do as well as in the stove; being hardier than any of the other species.

The dotting on the flower, though very observable, even in all our dried specimens, both on the buds before they open and on the full-blown flowers, do not seem to be constant, as the flower is represented as quite white by our accurate friend Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES. There are other species that have the leaves somewhat crenated at the margin, but in none is this character so remarkable as in our present plant; we prefer, therefore, *crenata* to the Nurserymen's name of *crenulata*. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES, in April 1816.

Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth. Dec. 1. 1827.

# ATRAGENE SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN ATRAGENE.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-pluri-petala. *Nectaria* 4, cum petalis alternantia. *Filamenta* exteriora dilatata subpetaliformia. *Sem.* aristata: aristis pilosis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ATRAGENE *sibirica;* foliis binis duplicato-ternatis; foliolis lanceolato-ovatis serratis, nectariis emarginatis. *Nobis supra No.* 887. *b. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 341.

ATRAGENE alpina; *Pallas Ross. part* 2. *p.* 69. *t.* 76. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 194.

CLEMATIS foliis compositis et decompositis: foliolis ternatis serratis. *Mill. Ic.* 2. *p.* 189. *t.* 284.

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At No. 887 of this work we gave an account of this species, as distinguished from ATRAGENE *austriaca* and *americana,* figures of both of which we have before given.

The ATRAGENE *sibirica* flowers in February or March, three or four weeks earlier than *austriaca,* and on this account the seeds are frequently cut off by our spring-frosts, and, consequently, no flowers are produced; and this happens sometimes two or three years following. The leaves of *sibirica* are paler and more deeply notched than in *austriaca.* But however like these plants are in many particulars, the emarginate nectaries or four internal petals of *sibirica* will always distinguish this species. We have seen at Mr. LODDIGES a blue-flowered variety raised from Siberian seeds; but in this also the nectarium was the same as in the white, and sufficiently distinguished it from *austriaca.* The

three

three above-named species are now established by the adoption of our characters in the Hortus Kewensis; and, perhaps, these three are the only known genuine species of the genus; *capensis* (No. 716) and *zeylanica* being totally different in habit, and *ochotensis* of Pallas unknown, but from one dried specimen.

Pallas, with preceding authors, considered the external series of petal-like filaments as internal petals; but has particularly described and figured four larger than the rest, spathula-shaped and emarginate: these are our nectaria, or internal petals; the rest are all dilated filaments, and have more or less of the rudiments of anthers at their tips.

A hardy climbing shrub. Native of Siberia, where it grows in the mountainous districts nearly as far as the Eastern-Ocean, covering the shrubs, or underwood, in the same manner as our Traveller's-Joy, flowering profusely in June, and, in the autumn, delighting the eye with its clusters of white feathery seeds.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by N. Hodson, Esq. of the War-Office, in March last.

# MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, γ. LANCEOLATA.

# LONG LAUREL-LEAVED MAGNOLIA.

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## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Caps.* bivalves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MAGNOLIA *grandiflora*; foliis perennantibus oblongis, petalis obovatis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1^ma. *v.* 2. *p.* 251. *ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 329. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1255. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 343. *t.* 70. *f.* 5.

MAGNOLIA foliis lanceolatis perennantibus. *Sp. Pl.* 755.

(α.) elliptica; *foliis oblongo-ellipticis coriaceis, floribus subcontractis. Hort. Kew. l. c.*

MAGNOLIA foliis lanceolatis persistentibus, caule erecto arboreo. *Mill. Ic. v.* 2. *p.* 115. *t.* 172.

(β.) obovata; *foliis obovato-oblongis, floribus expansis.*

(γ.) lanceolata; *foliis oblongo-lanceolatis apice flexis, floribus subcontractis.*

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. *Bot. Repos.* 518.

MAGNOLIA altissima, flore ingenti candido. *Catesb. Carol.* 2. *p.* 61. *t.* 61. *Comment. lit. Norimb.* 1738. *p.* 225.

(δ.) ferruginea; *foliis ellipticis obtusiusculis subtus intensius ferrugineis.*

MAGNOLIA foliis oblongis subtus ferrugineis, flore amplissimo candido. *Trew Ehret. p.* 8. *t.* 33 *et* 35.

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The MAGNOLIA *grandiflora* in South-Carolina and Florida, where it is indigenous, must be esteemed to be one of the finest

finest trees in the world; growing, with a straight trunk, two feet in diameter, to upwards of seventy feet high, and forming a regular head; it bears a profusion of flowers, which perfume the air far around with a most agreeable scent: and in the autumn, the fruit, a kind of cone containing scarlet seeds, which drop from their cells and remain suspended by a thread, is scarcely less attractive.

All the above-mentioned varieties are to be met with in our Nurseries, and grow in the garden of our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. at Arno's-Grove, Southgate, who communicated the specimen from which our drawing was taken.

This variety, the *lanceolata* of Hortus Kewensis, is generally known among the Nurserymen by the name of the Exmouth Magnolia, so called from a fine one mentioned by MILLER, as growing in the garden of Sir JOHN COLLITON; which we suppose was the original stock from whence most of our trees of this kind have been produced. It has the advantage of flowering much more freely than the first-mentioned variety and of being more hardy. There was a remarkable fine tree of this sort which grew against the house of Mr. WHITLEY, when his Nursery was at Brompton, which, in some seasons produced abundance of flowers, the finest that we ever saw, some of them being not much short of a foot in diameter.

There is a variety nearly allied to this, not mentioned in the Hortus Kewensis, but which we have inserted by the name of *ferruginea*; it bears smaller leaves, more obtusely pointed, and much more rusty on the under side.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth Decr.1827.

# FUMARIA NOBILIS. GREAT-FLOWERED FUMITORY.

## *Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2, membranacea, singula. *Antheris* 3.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

* *Corolla unicalcarata.*

FUMARIA *nobilis;* caule simplici, racemo terminali, bracteis oblongis acutis flore brevioribus, foliis pinnatis; foliolis tripartito-laciniatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 858. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 239. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 4. exclusis synonymis Gmelini et Gærtneri.

FUMARIA *nobilis;* caulibus simplicibus, bracteis flore brevioribus indivisis. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 636. *Jacq. Hort. Vind. t.* 116.

CORYDALIS nobilis. *Willd. Enum. p.* 739.

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DESCR. *Stems* several, simple. *Radical leaves* double pinnate: *leaflets* tripartite, incised: *cauline leaves* like the radical, but consisting of fewer pinnæ, upper ones quite sessile, all of them glaucous. *Flowers* growing one way, in a dense terminal raceme. *Corolla* large, white, with yellow border and dark purple *faux*. *Pericarp,* an oblong-oval, incurved pod pointed at both ends, crowned with the persistent style and large capitate stigma. *Seeds* 4—6. It cannot, therefore, be the *nobilis* of GÆRTNER, which is one-seeded.

JACQUIN'S

Jacquin's figure does not much resemble our plant, and seems to have been drawn from a small weakly specimen.

A hardy perennial. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1783, by Mr. John Græfer. Flowers in May. Communicated by Mr. William Kent, from his very curious collection at Clapton.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth. Dec. 1st 1817.

Reddell Sc.

# Rosa Banksiæ. Lady Banks's Rose.

*Class and Order:*

Icosandria Polygynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

Rosa *Banksiæ*, inermis lævis glabra, fructibus globosis, foliis ternatis pinnatisque nitidis, stipulis setaceis distinctis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 258.

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Descr. *Stem* climbing, quite smooth, without thorns. *Leaves* odd-pinnate, seldom ternate in adult plants; *leaflets* two pair with an odd one, elliptical, reticularly-veined, smooth, serrulate, serratures small, sharp-pointed. *Stipules* 2, within the footstalk of the leaf, subulate, deciduous. *Germ.* hemispherical, smooth. Segments of *calyx* ovate-lanceolate, mucronulate. *Ovula* many, intermixed with short bristles. *Flowers* white, fragrant, and very double. There is a specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, which appears to be of the same species; in this the fruit is globular, in its dried state black, and about the size of the berries of the common Hawthorn.

An elegant evergreen. Native of China. Will thrive and flower in the open air, if placed in a warm sheltered situation; but being liable to be cut down, after the buds are formed, by our late frosts, its safest situation is in the border of the conservatory.

This Rose without a thorn has been appropriately named in honour of Lady Banks, by whom it was communicated to us, from her Ladyship's seat at Spring-Grove.

Propagated by cuttings. Introduced in 1807, by Mr. William Kerr.

N1955.



Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Jan. 1 1816.

# Andromeda Catesbæi Catesby's Andromeda.

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## *Class and Order.*

Decandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis: valvulis dissepimento contrariis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Andromeda *Catesbæi;* racemis terminalibus axillaribusque secundis, corollis oblongo-ovatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis margine spinulosis.

Andromeda *Catesbæi;* racemis terminalibus axillaribusve secundis, corollis ventricoso-tubulosis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis tenuissime serrulatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 613. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 54. excluso ubique synonymo Catesbæi.

Andromeda *Catesbæi;* racemis ovatis axillaribus, corollis ventricoso-tubulosis bracteatis, foliis alternis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis serrulatis crassis perenantibus. *Walt. Carol.* 137.

Andromeda *spinulosa;* foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis superne sensim angustatis acuminatis subserrulatis, serraturis adpresso-spinulosis glabris coriaceis, racemis subspicatis axillaribus sessilibus squamoso-bracteatis secundis laxiusculis, corollis brevibus cylindraceo-ovatis, antheris muticis. *Pursh Flor. Amer. Sept.* 1. *p.* 293.

Andromeda axillaris β. *Solandr. Mss. apud Banks.*

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Andromeda *Catesbæi* differs but little from *axillaris,* except in the thinner substance and less shining surface of the leaves, and in the greater length of the bractes. For although

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in some of the specimens of *axillaris* the form of the leaves is more oval and more shortly acuminate, yet there are so many intermediate varieties of both, that little dependence can be placed on this character. The figure in Catesby's Carolina, continually referred to, cannot belong to our plant; it is indeed condemned by Michaux and entirely rejected by Pursh.

Native of Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia: and, although considered as hardy in our catalogues, is liable to be killed, and almost sure to be defaced, by the severity of our winters, unless protected by some shelter. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers in May, June, and July.

Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. of the War-Office; but who is now removing his collection to the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds, being about to retire from his present situation under government, after a service of seventeen years.

N1956.

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Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Jan. 1 1818.

# PLEEA TENUIFOLIA. GRASS-LEAVED PLEEA.

*Class and Order.*

ENNEANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, patens. *Caps.* subrotundo-trigona, 3-locularis. *Sem.* numerosa, oblonga, margini valvularum adnata. *Spica* spathis 1-floris. PURSH.

*Specific Name and Synonym.*

PLEEA *tenuifolia.*

PLEEA *tenuifolia;* glaberrima: foliis angustissimis ensiformibus sensim acutissimis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 248. *t.* 25. *Pursh Fl. Amer.-Sept.* 1. *p.* 278.

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Although referred by MICHAUX to the class Enneandria, the stamens are by no means confined to the number nine, but seem to vary from six to twelve. The laciniæ of the corolla (calyx of JUSSIEU) are constantly six, perhaps, therefore, the number twelve may be the most natural for the stamens, though most generally reduced below that number by abortion.

Our drawing was taken from a living specimen, obligingly communicated by our friend AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. from his garden at Boyton, in May last. We have since seen specimens from the same collection, containing five blossoms, open at the same time in one spike. The flowers are of a white colour within and greenish without: MICHAUX describes them as being a yellowish brown, but his description was probably taken from the dried plant.

PLEEA belongs to the natural order of JUNCEÆ, and is said by MICHAUX to have a near affinity with NARTHECIUM; but is, perhaps, still closer allied to SCHEUCHZERIA.

Native of open wet woods in Lower Carolina; and has not, we believe, been made to flower here out of the stove.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Jan. 1. 1828.

Weddell Sc.

# DAVIESIA MIMOSOIDES. MIMOSA-LEAVED DAVIESIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* angulatus, ebracteatus. *Cor.* papilionacea : *carina* vexillo brevior. *Germen* pedicellatum, dispermum. *Stylus* strictus. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* compressum, angulatum, elastice dehiscens. *Strophiola* seminis postice integra. BROWN.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DAVIESIA *mimosoides ;* ramis inermibus, foliis elongato-lanceolatis mucrone brevissimo innocuo, corymbis axillaribus geminis solitariisve, bracteis adpressis, calycis labio superiore retuso. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p.* 20.

DAVIESIA corymbosa. *Bot. Repos.* 611. *Donn Hort. Cantab. a Pursh, p.* 134, nec *Smithii.*

DAVIESIA glauca. *Lodd. Bot. Cab.* 43.

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This is a very pretty little shrub, bearing a profusion of flowers in May, June, and July. It has been generally called DAVIESIA *corymbosa* in our nurseries, and is recorded as such in DONN's Catalogue, being mistaken for the species so named by Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH, in the 9th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, a mistake which has been since corrected by Mr. BROWN, in the third volume of the Hortus Kewensis, published in 1811, where our plant is recorded under the name of *mimosoides*. Established by such an authority, this appellation ought not to have been again changed, and more especially in an English work. But the same has been lately published in the Botanical Cabinet,

where

where it is called *glauca*, a name which we have not found it recorded by, except in Loddiges' Catalogue for the year 1816.

In Mr. Brown's character, the peduncles are said to grow from the axils of the leaves, either in pairs or singly. In cultivation, we never recollect seeing them otherwise than solitary.

The Daviesia *mimosoides* is a native of New South-Wales, where it was observed by Robert Brown, Esq. and introduced into the Kew-Gardens by Mr. Thomas Gibbs, in 1809. But we learn, from the Botanical Cabinet, that it was raised from seeds by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, about the year 1805. These excellent cultivators have not found it easy to propagate it by cuttings, and they tell us it thrives best in a soil composed of loam and peat. It requires the protection of a greenhouse or conservatory; in the border of the latter it is seen to the greatest advantage.

N1958.

Pub by S. Curtis. Walworth. Jan 2. 1816.

# GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM. LION'S-FOOT CUDWEED.

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## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus seu plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

***** *Filaginoidea.*

GNAPHALIUM *Leontopodium*; caule herbaceo simplicissimo, foliis lineari-lanceolatis subtus tomentosis, floribus terminalibus sessilibus aggregatis, bracteis lanceolatis lanatis radiato patentibus, calycibus villosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 1892. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 19.

GNAPHALIUM *Leontopodium*; herbaceum caule simplicissimo, capitulo terminali bracteis hirsutissimis radiato. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 1^ma. *p.* 1855. *Scop. Carn.* 2. *p.* 150. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 54. *t.* 86. *Villars Delph* 3. *p.* 191.

ANTENNARIA Leontopodium. *Gærtn. Sem.* 2. *p.* 410. *t.* 167. *f.* 5. D.

FILAGO Leontopodium. *Spec. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 1312. *Reichard v.* 3. *p.* 941. *Syst. Nat. ed.* 14. *p.* 796. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 7.

FILAGO floribus sessilibus, umbellatis, foliis tomentosis umbellam excedentibus. *Hall. Hist. n.* 152.

LEONTOPODIUM. *Dod. Pempt.* 68.——Matthioli. *Hist. Lugd. ed. Fr.* 2. *p.* 231. *Tabern. ed. Germ.* 782.

GNAPHALIUM alpinum. *Clus. Pan.* 495. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 328.

GNAPHALIUM alpinum magno flore folio oblongo. *Bauh. Pin.* 264.

GNAPHALIUM alpinum pulchrum. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *p.* 161. *Raj. Hist.* 1. *p.* 296. *n.* 9.

GNAPHALIUM Leontopodium erectum. *Barrel. Icon.* 127. viii. 128. viii.

LINNÆUS.

Linnæus, Haller, and some other authors quote the Leontopodium, sive Pes Leonis, of Lobel (Icon 484, f. 1.) as variety β of this species; but it does not appear that there is any authority whatever for the existence of such a plant, except the above-mentioned figure, which is suspected by John Bauhin, Ray, and Haller himself, to have been very faultily represented by Lobel's draughtsman, and afterwards copied by Tabernæmontanus, Gerard, and Parkinson; we have, therefore, omitted it altogether.

Vaillant first separated the Filago *acaulis* of Linnæus from the other Gnaphalia, chiefly on account of the seeds being altogether destitute of a pappus, and Linnæus added several other species to the genus; but it has been since found, that the seeds of all the others are crowned with a pappus, or at least that a part of them is so crowned; for Sir James Smith has observed, that some of the exterior seeds are destitute of pappus, in several species. The presence or absence of pappus being thus found too uncertain a character, botanists have now generally agreed to arrange these plants under Gnaphalium, in a distinct section, called *Filaginoidea*, a section framed by Linnæus, even while he retained the genus Filago.

This remarkable plant is a native of the Swiss, Pyrenean, and Austrian Alps. Ray gathered it on one of the highest peaks of Mount Jura.

It is rare, and, like many other alpine plants, difficult to cultivate: for these natives of very elevated regions will seldom bear being kept in a confined air. In their natural situation they are protected from frost by a deep covering of snow; perhaps, this might be successfully imitated, by covering them, as soon as the winter sets in, with saw-dust, to the thickness of twelve or eighteen inches, piled up in a steep ridge to throw off the rain. Care should at the same time be taken that no wet stagnate about their roots. The most suitable soil for most alpine plants is a very sandy peat.

Gnaphalium *Leontopodium* is an herbaceous perennial. Flowers in June. Our drawing was taken, above three years ago, from a plant communicated by the late Mr. Pringle, of the Sydenham Nursery.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1818.

# Stachys Arenaria. Purple-flowered Stachys.

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## *Class and Order.*

Didynamia Gymnospermia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* labium superius fornicatum: lab. inferius lateribus reflexum: lacinia intermedia majore emarginata. *Stam.* deflorata versus latera reflexa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Stachys *arenaria*; verticillis suboctofloris, calycibus spinosis hirsutis, foliis basi angustatis serrulatis, galea emarginata.
Stachys *arenaria;* verticillis subspicatis, hirsutis sexfloris, calycibus spinosis, foliis oblongis serratis obtusis, galea bifida. *Vahl Symb. 2. p. 64. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 105.*
Stachys *arenaria;* verticillis subspicatis, hirsutis, subsexfloris, villosis; calycibus spinosis; corollarum galea emarginata. *Desfont. Atl. 2. p. 21. t. 126.*
Stachys rubra. *Donn Hort. Cant. (et Hortulanorum).*

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Descr. *Stem* ascendent, square with rounded angles, hairy. *Leaves* oblong, lower ones petiolated, upper sessile, narrowed at the base, distantly serrated, smooth on the upper surface, and thinly haired on the under. *Bractes* at the lower whorls like the leaves, except being widest at the base, at the upper whorls mucronate, pungent. *Calyxes* sessile, hairy, pointed with pungent spines. *Whorls* from six- to ten-flowered, sometimes close together towards the extremities. *Corolla* bilabiate, *upper lip* erect, emarginate: *lower lip* 3-lobed, middle lobe large, obtuse: *tube* gradually widening into a funnel-shaped *faux*.

We

We have no doubt but that this plant is the STACHYS *arenaria* of VAHL and DESFONTAINES, though in the figure of the latter it appears much more hairy and the flowers smaller: circumstances liable to change by cultivation. Our plant was, however, considerably more hairy than is represented in the figure.

Native of the Levant, and the Coasts of Barbary. A hardy perennial. Continues in flower a very long time.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

# METROSIDEROS HISPIDA. ROUGH METROSIDEROS.

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## *Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus semisuperus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* longissima, exserta. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* 3- vel 4-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

METROSIDEROS *hispida*; foliis oppositis basi cordatis amplexicaulibus, ramulis pedunculis calycibusque hispidis. *Smith in Linn. Soc. Transact.* 3. *p.* 267. *Ejusdem Exot. Bot.* 1. *p.* 81. *t.* 42. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 952. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 183. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
METROSIDERA hirsuta. *Bot. Repos.* 281.
METROSIDEROS anomala. *Venten. Malm.* 5.
ANGOPHORA cordifolia. *Cav. Ic.* 4. 21. *t.* 338.

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DESCR. *Stem* covered with stiff hairs of a brownish red colour. *Leaves* opposite, cordate-ovate, nearly sessile, veined, bordered by a cartilaginous undulate margin. *Inflorescence* subumbellate, terminal. *Peduncles* long, hispid. *Calyx* connate with the germen, eight or ten ribbed, the alternate ribs or angles deeply keeled, *segments* of the border four or five, linear. *Petals* four or five, white, inserted into the border of the calyx, alternating with its segments, and supported at the back by a projection of the intermediate calycine angles, which are dilated into a triangular process connate with the petal. *Stamens* very many, more than twice the length of the petals. *Filaments* white, inserted into the margin of the calyx: *anthers* very pale yellow. *Crown* of the germen broad, flat, white. *Style* straight: *stigma* truncate.

truncate. In the specimens we have examined, the quaternary number in the divisions of the flower was more frequent than the quinary.

There is a very remakable difference in the whole habit of this tree, from those species which approach so near to MELALEUCA, as scarcely to be distinguished but by the filaments being unconnected. These last, however, are separated from METROSIDEROS, by Mr. BROWN, under the name of CALLISTEMON.

Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, in July 1809. Native of New South-Wales. Is by no means tender, only requiring to be protected from frost. Propagated by cuttings. First raised about the year 1787, in the garden of the late Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN, at Islington.

N1961.

# EUPHORBIA PUNICEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED SPURGE.

## *Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4. s. 5-petala, calyci insidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus ventricosus. *Caps.* tricocca.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EUPHORBIA *punicea;* umbella quinquefida: trifida, involucellis ovalibus acuminatis coloratis, capsulis glabris, foliis lanceolato-cuneiformibus subtus glaucis. *Swartz Prod.* 76. *Ejusdem Flor. Ind.-Occident.* 2. *p.* 873. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 916. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 167. *Smith Icon. Rar. t.* 3. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 78. *Jacq. Icon. Rar.* 3. *t.* 484. *Collect.* 2. *p.* 179. *Bot. Register,* 190.

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Mr. BROWN, in an Appendix to the Voyage of Captain FLINDERS, has remarked, that the name of the natural order, called by JUSSIEU *Euphorbiæ*, should not have been taken from this genus, which is so little calculated to afford a correct idea of its structure, that authors are still at variance in the names and functions they assign to several parts of the flower. JUSSIEU, in his Genera Plantarum, had made it a question, whether each of the stamens, as being jointed, surrounded by paleæ, and shooting up at different periods, might not be considered as so many monandrous, male flowers, collected around one female, in a common calyx or involucrum. So considered, he observes, that the flower of Euphorbia would be compound, and the genus monoicous; and thus more congruous with the rest of the family, from which it otherwise differs

differs so much, as, perhaps, to render it a distinct order, to be hereafter divided into several genera, according to the number and form of the organs. This hint does not seem to have been pursued by any of his followers, as appears by the account given of Euphorbia, by LAMARCK (*Encycl. Bot.* 413.) VENTENAT (*Tableau* 3. *p.* 487.) RICHARD (*in Mich. Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2 *p.* 209.) and DECANDOLLE (*Fl. Franç.* 3. *p.* 329.) but has been improved upon by Mr. BROWN, who considers the part above the joint as the only true filament, and the part below as the peduncle. Of course, as the joint is quite naked, the flower, in this view, must be altogether destitute of perianthium; the filiform scales, by some authors considered as such, being on this supposition analagous to bracteæ. If this view of the structure be correct, Mr. BROWN observes, that the true filament or part above the joint, should, as in other plants, be produced subsequent to the formation of the anther, and accordingly he finds, in every species that he has examined, that the anther is at first sessile, upon the part below the joint or the peduncle. The different surfaces of the parts above and below the joint in some species confirm the above view; but it may be said to be absolutely proved, not only by an unpublished genus of the same natural order, mentioned in the appendix above quoted, but still more directly by certain species of Euphorbia itself, especially by one in the Banksian Herbarium, a native of Patagonia, in which the female flower is furnished with a manifest calyx, the footstalk of the ovarium terminating in three distinct and equal lobes of considerable length, and which, being regularly opposite to the cells of the capsule, may be compared to the three outer foliola of the perianthium of Phyllanthus, between which and the cells of the capsule the same relation exists. *Vide Trans. Linn. Soc. vol.* 12. *p.* 99. *note.*

This very ornamental stove plant, native of Jamaica, is easily propagated by cuttings, or by seeds imported or produced here. Flowers from Christmas to Midsummer. Introduced in 1778, by MATTHEW WALLEN, Esq. Our drawing was made several years ago, at Mr. WOODFORD'S, late of Vauxhall.

# CELSIA ARCTURUS SCOLLOP-LEAVED CELSIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filam.* barbata. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CELSIA *Arcturus ;* foliis radicalibus lyratis : superioribus oblongis, pedicellis bracteis longioribus, foliolis calycinis linearibus integerrimis. *Vahl Symbol.* 3. *p.* 79. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 280. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 26. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 161. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 2. *p.* 53. *t.* 107.

CELSIA *Arcturus ;* foliis radicalibus lyrato-pinnatis, pedunculis flore longioribus. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 13. 469. *ed.* 14. 561. *Reich. Spec. Pl.* 3. *p.* 151.

ARCTURUS creticus. *Belli Epist. in Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 299.

VERBASCUM *Arcturus ;* foliis lyrato-pinnatis. *Sp. Pl.* 254.

VERBASCUM humile creticum laciniatum. *Bauh. Pin.* 240.

VERBASCUM Brassicæ folio. *Column. Ecphr.* 2. *p.* 81. *t.* 82.

VERBASCUM sylvestre creticum. *Alp. Exot. p.* 123. *t.* 122.

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This plant varies with leaves more or less pubescent, which are in some instances alternate, in others opposite below and alternate upwards, in others again completely opposite the whole length and the peduncles also, as in JACQUIN's figure, above quoted. LINNÆUS, who had not then seen the last-mentioned figure, observes, that the leaves of his plant were opposite, but in those of former authors alternate. This disposition to vary, particularly in the degree of pubescence, leads us to doubt if the CELSIA *viscosa* of ROTH, and WILLDENOW in his Enumeration of the Plants of the Berlin Garden, be not a mere variety of *Arcturus*.

The

The first notice we have of this plant, occurs in a letter of Honorius Bellus, a Physician at Cydonia in the island of Candia, to Clusius, published in the second volume of his Historia Plantarum. It was again described and figured by Prosper Alpinus, as a native of the same island; and afterwards by Fabius Columna, whose representation is excellent and evidently, like ours, of a very pubescent variety, with alternate leaves and peduncles.

Linnæus, with the older Botanists, at first considered this plant as a species of Verbascum; nor do we find that it possesses one generic character, different from that genus, if we except the want of the fifth stamen.

A tolerably hardy annual or biennial. Flowers from June to August.

Communicated by Messrs. Chandler and Buckingham, of Vauxhall, who observed that it came up with three different parcels of seeds from New South-Wales. It is, however, more probable that it was latent in the soil than in the seed sown.

# SEMPERVIVUM GLUTINOSUM. CLAMMY HOUSELEEK.

## *Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 8—12-partitus. *Petala* 8—12. *Caps.* 8—12, polyspermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEMPERVIVUM *glutinosum*; foliis cuneiformibus viscidis ciliatis: ciliis cartilagineis adpressis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. 2. *p.* 147.—*ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 172. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 931. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby. *Leaves* collected together at the extremities of the branches, fleshy, wedge-shaped, acuminate, very convex underneath, flattish above, edged with cartilaginous teeth, slightly clammy. *Inflorescence*, a spreading panicle: *branches* alternate, very divaricate, rounded, and extremely clammy. *Bractes* fleshy, ovate, convex underneath, flattish above. *Pedicles* shorter than the flower. *Calyx* 8—9-cleft. *Petals* yellow, equal in number to and alternating with the segments of the calyx. *Stamens* double the number of the petals, opposed to and alternating with them. *Germens* 8—9, but not always corresponding in number with the petals. *Nectaries* as many, very small, emarginate.

Native of Madeira. Found by Mr. FR. MASSON. Introduced in 1777. Flowers in July, August, and September. Requires to be kept from frost and damp air. Propagated easily by cuttings, which should be suffered to lie in a dry place, after their separation, some weeks before they are planted.

Our

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. George Graves. Our description taken from one communicated in September 1816, by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nursery. We are not aware that any figure has been before given of this species, which was first described in the original edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis.

# PACHYSANDRA PROCUMBENS. TRAILING PACHYSANDRA.

## *Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA TETRANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 0. *Stam.* crassa, calyce triplo longiora.

FŒM. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Styli* 3, persistentes. *Caps.* tricornis, 3-locularis. *Sem.* 2.

## *Specific Name and Synonyms.*

PACHYSANDRA procumbens. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 260. *Bot. Reg.* 33.

PACHYSANDRA *procumbens;* caule procumbente, foliis brevibus, ovalibus, superne crenato-dentatis, calycibus minutim ciliatis, capsula puberula. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 2. *p.* 178. *t.* 45. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 117. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 551. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 339.

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The PACHYSANDRA was first described in MICHAUX's Flora of North-America, and received its name from the remarkable thickness of its stamens*. It has very little beauty to recommend it to the flower-garden; but the curious Botanist will regard it with some interest, as affording a rare instance of so great a similarity in the organs of fructification with so wide a difference in habit as exists between this plant and

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* Παχυς ανηρ.

the

the Box-Tree: the generic character of PACHYSANDRA differing but little from that of BUXUS. It likewise furnishes to the student a good example of the class *Monœcia*, in which the female organs are in separate flowers from the male on the same plant. A hardy perennial. Native of North-America; found in Canada, on the banks of the Ohio and in the Alleghany Mountains, in shady rocky situations.

Flowers in March and April. Introduced by Messrs. FRASERS, of Sloane-Square.

# LONICERA CÆRULEA. BLUE-BERRIED HONEYSUCKLE.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma, 2-locularis, infera.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

** Chamæcerasa, *pedunculis bifloris.*

LONICERA *cærulea;* pedunculis bifloris, baccis coadunatis globosis, stylis indivisis. *Sp. Pl.* 249. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 216. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 988. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 380. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 219. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 14. *Gmel. Sibir.* 3. *p.* 131. *Scop. Carniol.* 1. *n.* 246. *Pall. Ross.* 1. *p.* 58. *t.* 37. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. *p.* 35. *t. App.* 17. *Schmidt Arb. t.* 114.

LONICERA pyrenaica. *Pall. It.* 2. *p.* 568. (errore ab ipso auctore detecto.)

PERICLYMENUM rectum fructu cæruleo. *Clus. Pan.* 85. *t.* 86.——rectum *III. Clus. Hist.* 1. 58. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 108. *Ger. Emac.* 1295. 3. *Park. Theatr.* 1463. 3. *Raj. Hist.* 1492.

CHAMÆCERASUS montana fructu singulari cæruleo. *Bauh. Pin.* 451.

CAPRIFOLIUM foliis ovatis, bacca singulari ovata biflora. *Hall. Hist. n.* 674.

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The wood of the LONICERA *cærulea* is said by PALLAS to be very hard and beautifully veined. The berries stain paper of a deep purple colour, and were in CLUSIUS's time collected for the purpose of dyeing.

This

This shrub varies in the form of its leaves and berries; both of which are sometimes rounder, at others more oblong: Pallas figured the latter variety and engraved the name of L. *altaïca* on the plate, but in his description acknowledges it to be only a variety; and in the same place has corrected an error he had made in his Travels, in calling it *pyrenaica*. Several species of Lonicera bear their flowers two together with the berries more or less united; but in *cærulea*, the two distinct corollas produce between them a single uniformly rounded berry.

A hardy shrub. Native of Switzerland, Austria, and Siberia. Flowers in March and April. Communicated by John Walker, Esq. of Arno's-Grove.

N1966.

Pubd. by Curtis Walworth Feb 1 1828.

Westall. del.

# GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. TRAILING GAULTHERIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* exterior 2-phyllus : interior 5-fidus. *Cor.* ovata. *Nectarium* mucronibus 10. *Caps.* 5-locularis, vestita calyce interiore baccato.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GAULTHERIA *procumbens;* foliis oblongo-obovatis mucronatis dentatis confertis, caule procumbente. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 616. *Hort Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 55.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. *Sp. Pl.* 565. *Kalm in Amæn. Acad.* 3. *p.* 14. *t.* 1. *f.* 6. *Du Hamel Arb.* 1. *p.* 286. *t.* 113. *Willd. Arb.* 125. *Bot. Cabinet* 82. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 306. *t.* 63. *f.* 8.

GAULTHERIA *procumbens;* repens: foliis ovalibus basi acutis, calycis brevissimi laciniis subrotundo-ovalibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 249.

GAULTHERIA *procumbens;* caule procumbente, ramis erectis inferne nudis superne confertim foliosis, foliis obovatis basi acutis tenuissime ciliato-dentatis, floribus paucis terminalibus nutantibus. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. *p.* 283.

GAULTHERIA *procumbens;* foliis oblongo-ovatis mucronatis dentatis confertis, caule procumbente flexuoso glabro. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 482. *Bot. Repos.* 116. *ejusdem Recens.* 84. *Lamarck Illustr. t.* 367.

VITIS IDÆA canadensis, pyrolæ folio. *Tourn. Inst.* 608.
ANONYMA pedunculis arcuatis. *Cold. Noveb.* 98. *in Act. Ups.*

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This is a very pretty dwarf evergreen shrub of easy culture, and when suffered to spread undisturbed, bears both ripe fruit

fruit and flowers at the same time. Its name was given to it by Peter Kalm, in honour of Dr. Gaulthier, a Canadian physician and botanist.

Native of Canada and the Alleghany mountains. Is called by the inhabitants Partridge Berries and Mountain Tea; being made use of as a substitute for the Chinese vegetable, or in addition to the more ordinary kinds of Tea to improve its flavour.

Flowers in July and August. Cultivated by Ph. Miller in 1762. Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq.

Virgil.



Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Feb. 1. 1813.

# PISTACIA LENTISCUS. COMMON MASTICK-TREE.

## *Class and Order.*

DIŒCIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 0.

FEM. *Cal.* 3-fidus. *Cor.* 0. *Styli* 3. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PISTACIA *Lentiscus;* foliis abrupte pinnatis: foliolis lanceolatis octonis, petiolo alato.—*Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 753. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 382.

PISTACIA *Lentiscus;* foliis abrupte pinnatis: foliolis lanceolatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1455. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 247. *Hort. Cliff.* 456. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 412. *Desf. Atl. v.* 2. *p.* 365.

LENTISCUS vulgaris. *Bauh. Pin.* 339. *Matthioli Kreuterb.* 19. *C. Du Ham. Arb.* 1 *p.* 354. *t.* 136. *Jonston Dendrogr.* 297. *t.* 84.

LENTISCUS. *Clus. Hisp.* 84. *t.* 85.—*Hist.* 1. *p.* 14. *Dod. pempt.* 871. *Camer. Epit.* 50. fig. bona. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. *pars* 1. *p.* 285. *Lob. ic.* 2. 96. *Ger. emac.* 1432. *Park. Theatr.* 1524. 1. *Raj. Hist.* 1579. *Blackw. Herb.* 1. *t.* 195.

LENTISQUE. *Tournef. Voy.* 1. *p.* 375. *Regn. Bot.*

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The PISTACIA *Lentiscus,* of which our figure represents a male plant, is a native of the South of Europe and the Levant. DESFONTAINES says that it is very common in Barbary, both wild and cultivated, but he observes that it produces no Mastick, though the wood gives out an aromatic scent in burning. Both there and in Spain an oil is extracted from the

the berries, which is used for eating as well as burning in lamps.

It is pretty certain that the tree produces little or no Mastick except in the island of Chio, where it is an important article of cultivation; whence some botanists have doubted whether the Chio tree be not a different species from that of the European and African Continents; it seems however to be generally allowed that there is no specific difference between them.

With us it makes a handsome greenhouse shrub and has been cultivated as such for a century and half, being mentioned in Evelyn's Calendar, published in 1664. It does not very frequently produce flowers in this country, or at least not till it has acquired the growth of several years.

Flowers in May. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nursery.

N1968.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Feb. 22 1818.

Walker del.

# CANNA IRIDIFLORA. NODDING-FLOWERED CANNA or INDIAN REED.

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## *Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Anthera* simplex filamenti margini adnata. *Stylus* crassus, claviformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* globosa, numerosa.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

CANNA *iridiflora;* floribus nutantibus, laciniis interioribus emarginatis, filamento revoluto, nectario bifido.
CANNA *iridiflora;* foliis ovatis acuminatis, laciniis tribus corollæ interioribus majoribus. *Flor. Peruv.* 1. *p.* 1.

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This is undoubtedly by far the most splendid species of CANNA that is yet known. The only account we have of it is in the Flora Peruviana of RUIZ and PAVON; where it is described, but no figure given. It is a tall plant, with foliage large and beautiful; flowers pendulous, in long and generally double racemes; tube of the corolla three times longer than the calyx; three external laciniæ narrow, convolute; three internal ones large, spreading, emarginate of a fine crimson colour; the petal-formed filament is extended considerably beyond the anther and rolls up from the apex downwards; the nectarium or fourth internal lacinia is of the same colour as the other three, rather larger and bifid.

Native of Peru, or at least is cultivated in the gardens of the Peruvian town Pillao, where it flowers from May to October.

For

For an opportunity of adorning our magazine with this splendid acquisition, we are indebted to our friend Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. in whose stove it flowered in December last. It was raised from seeds under rather peculiar circumstances; for having received in the year 1816, from the celebrated Don Jos. Pavon, several hundred sorts of seeds and fruits collected in his travels through Peru and Chili, Mr. Lambert determined, notwithstanding the great length of time they had been collected, to try to raise such as he thought most likely to retain their vegetating property. Out of these he was fortunate in raising eighteen species, which are now growing in his hot-house at Boyton; amongst these are the Canna *iridiflora* and Cæsalpinia *Tara*. *Fl. Peruv. ined.* the Poinciana *spinosa* of Feuillée's Journal, vol. 2. t. 39.

# ZAMIA FURFURACEA. BROAD-LEAVED ZAMIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DIŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Amentum* strobiliforme. *Cal.* squama obovata. *Cor.* 0. *Antheræ* globosæ, rima dehiscentes, in squama sessiles.

FEM. *Amentum* strobiliforme. *Cal.* squamæ peltatæ. *Cor.* 0. Germina 2. *Styli* 0. *Baccæ* 2, 1-spermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZAMIA *furfuracea;* frondibus pinnatis: foliolis lanceolatis acutis muticis a medio ad apicem serratis subtus furfuraceis, stipite teretiusculo inferne spinoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 848. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. 3. *p.* 477.—*ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 411. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 631. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

PALMIFOLIA fructu clavato polyspermo. *Trew Ehret. t.* 26.

PALMA americana foliis Polygonati brevioribus leviter serratis et nonnihil spinosis, trunco crasso. *Pluk. Alm.* 276. *t.* 103. *f.* 2. *et t.* 309. *f.* 5.

PALMA americana crassis rigidisque foliis. *Herm. Parad. p.* 210. cum fig.

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The *Rootstock* in this species is large and grows to a foot or two in height; *leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* about ten pair, regularly widening towards the apex, lower half quite entire, upper half minutely serrated and somewhat jagged at the extremity. The *footstalk* or *stipes* has several small prickles, and is dilated into a rounded concave form at the base. *Amentum* or *Spadix* pedunculated, oval with a conical apex, downy,

downy, of a uniform pale yellowish brown colour: when wounded a mucilaginous liquor oozed out, which hardened into a pellucid, nearly insipid or slightly bitterish gum.

Cultivated at Hampton-Court in 1691. PHILIP MILLER raised it from seeds sent by HOUSTON, from Old Vera Cruz in America, who observed in two different seasons, that when in ripe fruit, the leaves were all fallen off. MILLER remarks, that all the plants that had flowered in England were male; but both our's and the one figured by EHRET, were female. Requires to be kept in the stove.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in August 1816.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, March 2, 1818.

# HEBENSTRETIA FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY HEBENSTRETIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-emarginatus, subtus fissus. *Cor.* 2-labiata: labio adscendente, 4-fido. *Caps.* 3-disperma. *Stam.* margine limbi corollæ inserta.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HEBENSTRETIA *fruticosa;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis glabris, bracteis integris, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Suppl.* 287. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 570. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 103. rejecto synonymo Bergeri.

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DESCR. *Stems* suffruticose, branched, slightly hairy. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, dentate or rather pinnatifid-dentate, smooth when full grown, but the younger leaves are somewhat hairy along the mid-rib on the underside. *Bractes* quite entire, ovate-acuminate, sometimes ciliate. *Flowers* in oblong spikes, white, night-smelling, but not agreeable, being a mixture of a fragrant with a rusty bacon-like scent. *Calyx* small, bipartite, enclosed by the involving bracte. *Tube of corolla* longer than calyx, filiform; *limb* one-lipped, erect, divided into four segments. *Stamens* 4, didynamous; *filaments* inserted into the margin of the limb. *Germen* ovate. *Style* the length of the tube. *Stigma* capitate.

The specific characters of HEBENSTRETIA *fruticosa* and *erinoides*, as given by Professor THUNBERG, seem to be hardly sufficient to determine to which our plant belongs; but it certainly corresponds best with *fruticosa*, as the leaves are smooth, not hairy, and dentate, not serrate; the younger bractes

bractes are indeed ciliated, but not so the older ones, nor can they in any case be well said to be hispid. Our plant too agrees with HEB. *fruticosa* in the Banksian Herbarium, and the only circumstance, that would lead us to doubt of its really belonging to that species, is, that THUNBERG has quoted the ERANTHEMUM *parviflorum* of BERGIUS as a synonym of his *fruticosa*, which has certainly nothing to do with our plant, and can indeed hardly belong to the genus HEBENSTRETIA.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in August.

Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March

# MELASTOMA HIRTA. LARGE BLUE-FRUITED MELASTOMA.

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## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, campanulatus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Bacca* 5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELASTOMA *hirta*; foliis denticulatis quinquenerviis ovato-lanceolatis, caule hispido. *Sp. Pl.* 559. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 588. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 474. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 45. *Swartz Obs.* 175. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

ARBUSCULA jamaicensis quinquenervis minutissime dentatis foliis et caule pubescentibus; flosculis ex sinu foliorum gemellis. *Pluk. Alm.* 40. *t.* 264. *f.* 1.

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Our plant agrees in every respect as far as could be examined, with the description given by SWARTZ in his Observations above quoted; except in the size of the flowers, which he calls largish *(majusculi)*; it agrees also with the *hirta* of the Banksian Herbarium.

Though the flowers of this little shrub make no show, yet from the beauty of the foliage and the red pubescence of the branches; it may be considered as a very ornamental plant.

Native of the mountains of Jamaica. Requires to be kept in the stove. Flowers from September to December. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Messrs. BARR and BROOKES, of the Northampton Nursery, Islington.

# CHRYSOCOMA COMAUREA. GREAT SHRUBBY GOLDY-LOCKS.

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, imbricatus. *Stylus* vix flosculis longior.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CHRYSOCOMA *Comaurea;* foliis linearibus glabris acutis dorso decurrentibus.

CHRYSOCOMA fruticosa, foliis linearibus dorso decurrentibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 397.

CHRYSOCOMA *Coma aurea;* fruticosa, foliis linearibus rectis glabris. *Sp. Pl.* 1177.

CHRYSOCOMA *Comaurea;* fruticosa, foliis linearibus rectis glabris dorso decurrentibus. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 12. *p.* 539. *Ed.* 14. *p.* 739. *Thunbr. Prodr.* 112. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1788. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 404. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 513. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

CONYZA æthiopica, flore bullato aureo, pinastri brevioribus foliis læte viridibus. *Pluk. Alm.* 400. *t.* 327. *fig. ult.*

ELICHRYSUM africanum multiflorum tenuifolium frutescens. *Volk. Norimb.* 148. *t.* 148.

COMA AUREA africana fruticans, foliis Linariæ angustis major. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 89. *t.* 45.

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LINNÆUS in his Hortus Cliffortianus, quoted COMMELIN's figure as a representation of this species, but in his Species Plantarum he transferred it to *cernua*, in which he has been since universally followed; to us however it appears that the figures of COMMELIN, VOLCKAMER and PLUKENET represent the

the same plant, although the two latter are retained as synonyms of *Comaurea*. In the Species Plantarum, he also added the character of straight *(rectis)* and omitted that of the back of the leaves being decurrent; but this last character was restored in all his later publications. In our plant the leaves are hardly ever straight, but more or less recurved and sharp-pointed, as they are also represented in all the three figures above quoted.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. A Greenhouse shrub, which flowers most part of the year. Propagated by cuttings or seeds. Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. late of the war-office.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, March. 1. 1818.

# CAMPANULA LACTIFLORA. MILK-WHITE BELL-FLOWER.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata : fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

* (Capsulis ovatis, calycibus 5-fidis.)

CAMPANULA *lactiflora ;* foliis lanceolatis biserratis cauleque ramoso hispidis, floribus paniculatis, calycibus hispidis : segmentis dilatatis serratis. *Flor. Taur. Caucas.* 1. *p.* 153. *Bot. Reg.* 241. *Poirét Suppl. Encyclop. n.* 107.

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Plants in a cultivated state frequently lose more or less of their pubescence ; so in the present instance while the stem remained hispid, the leaves and the calyxes shewed very little hairiness, the former were rough on the under surface, but not hairy ; the latter smooth, except towards the inner points of the segments, unevenly serrulate : serratures glandular and red-coloured. Flowers in a close panicle, white. M. MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN remarks, that the flowers are white or of a very dilute blue colour : this excellent botanist collected it in the pastures about Wladi-Kawkas castle, in the mount Kaischaur, one of the Caucasean alps, and first described the species.

A hardy perennial, of considerable beauty. It belongs to that section of the genus Campanula, in which the border of the calyx is divided into five segments, as contradistinguished from

from such as have the calyx divided into ten segments, the alternate ones reflected over the germen, to which last section the CAMPANULA *betonicifolia* of the Prodromus floræ græcæ belongs, as may be inferred from the first character, viz. *capsulis obtectis*; and cannot therefore be the same with this species.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, nearly three years ago, in July 1815.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March 2. 1818.

Weddell Sc.

# ŒNOTHERA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOSE ŒNOTHERA or EVENING PRIMROSE.

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## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

## *Specific Character.*

ŒNOTHERA *corymbosa;* caule stricto hispido sulcato, foliis lanceolatis repando-denticulatis, capsulis sessilibus angulato cylindricis: valvis apice reflexis.

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DESCR. *Stem* three feet high, quite straight, red and hispid at the lower part, green and smoother upwards. *Branches* few, straight and short, and, as well as the leaves below the flowers, supported by strong buttresses running down the stem, and giving this a furrowed appearance. *Leaves* lanceolate, narrowed towards the extremities, creeping-denticulated. *Flowers* axillary. *Germen* nearly straight with prominent angles, sessile. *Tube* of the calyx more than twice the length of the germen: *Limb* 4-cleft: *Segments* lanceolate, reflexed, and mostly adhering together at the point by pairs. *Petals* inverse-heart-shaped, crenulate at the apex, veined. *Stamens* shorter than the petals. *Stigmas* 4, thick, spreading. After the flower falls off, the capsule appears crowned by the four points of the valves, reflected, and shewing their white insides.

ŒNOTHERA *corymbosa* is specifically different from, but comes nearest to, *longiflora*.

For

For this fine species, which appears to us to be an undescribed one, we are indebted to the Most Honourable the Marquiss of Bath, in whose garden at Longleats, in Wiltshire, it was raised from Mexican seeds in 1816, and flowered in September and October the following year, as we are informed by the Marquiss's gardener, Mr. Thomas Ashworth.

# ALOE FEROX. GREAT HEDGE-HOG ALOE.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *ferox;* caule arborescente foliis, perfoliatis undequaque spinosis, staminibus corolla duplo longioribus. *Pl. Grass.* 32. *Hort. Kew. ed alt. 2. p. 293. Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 378. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 87.

ALOE *ferox ;* foliis ovato-cuneiformibus rigidiusculis glaucis ; paginis præcipue inferiore regulariter spinosissimis. *Haworth in Lin. Soc. Tr. v.* 7. *p.* 21. *Ejusd. succulent. p.* 76.

ALOE *perfoliata δ. ferox ;* foliis amplexicaulibus nigricantibus undique spinosis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 1. *p.* 467. *Mill. Dict.*

ALOE africana caulescens, foliis glaucis caulem amplectentibus. *Commel. prælud. p.* 70. *t.* 19 *?*

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The GREAT HEDGE-HOG ALOE is a very old inhabitant of our greenhouses, and is the loftiest of the whole genus, sometimes reaching, Mr. HAWORTH says, to the height of nearly twenty feet. But although there are many old plants in the country, it has been very rarely known to flower ; so rarely, that we do not remember to have heard any one say that they had seen it in this state, nor does it appear that even Mr. HAWORTH himself, who has paid so much attention to this tribe of plants, had ever seen it in blossom at the time of his last publication. The Hortus Kewensis fixes April and May

May as its flowering season, but probably it has never blossomed there: M. De Candolle says it flowers in the winter. Our drawing was taken in January last, from a plant in the possession of Thomas Hitchen, Esq. of Norwich, whose liberality in sending us an excellent drawing, with specimens of the flowers and foliage, we thankfully acknowledge. The uncoloured engraving represents, upon a reduced scale, the whole plant, which is nearly six feet high, the trunk below the leaves being three feet: the coloured part, a portion of one of the upper leaves and one of the three branches of the flowering stem of the natural size; a separate flower is given in its most fully expanded state, by which it may be observed, that the generic character of an *expanded mouth* did not hold good, in our specimen at least; the other figure represents a flower on its first opening, forcibly displayed to shew the germen, style, and the filaments, which last are only half the length they afterwards acquire. They appeared to us to be really hypogynous, or attached to the receptacle below the germen, and not to the petals; but in this state the inner petals embrace the filaments so closely, that they can hardly be pulled off without bringing these away with them. The leaves produce spines from every part, but sharper, longer, stouter, and more curved along the margins, and in a line along the middle of both the upper and under side. They abound with a yellowish juice, which concretes into a gum-resin, intensely bitter, without the nauseous taste of the hepatic aloes.

Mr. Hitchen informs us, that he has two of these plants, nearly of the same size, which he supposes are at least forty years old. He kept the one in the house, and exposed the other to the open air during the summer months; the latter of these, invigorated by free ventilation, produced its flowers in the winter, but the other has not bloomed. Mr. Hitchen is probably right in his conjecture, that these plants would flower more frequently if they were not kept at all times under cover. We have made the same observation in speaking of the Cactus *triangularis*, No. 1884.

Aloe *ferox* is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Cultivated by Miller in 1759.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. April. 1. 1806.

Waddell. Sc

# VERBENA STRICTA. UPRIGHT VERVAIN.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* limbus subbilabiatus, quinquelobus, inæqualis. *Stam.* non exserta. Utriculus evanidus. *Sem.* 2—4.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VERBENA *stricta;* hirsuta albicans, spicis cylindraceis, foliis subsessilibus ovatis serratis, caulibus strictis teretibus. *Venten. Cels.* 53. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 41. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 139.

VERBENA *stricta;* hirsuta, albicans; caulibus rigide erectis, foliis sessilibus obovalibus serratis subtomentoso-hirsutissimis, spicis strictis imbricatis subfasciculatis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Septentr.* 2. *p.* 417.

VERBENA *stricta;* spicis fasciculatis, foliis ovatis sessilibus duplicato-dentatis cauleque stricto hirsutissimis. *Willd. Enum.* 633.

VERBENA *rigens;* caulibus rigide erectis: foliis obovalibus subtomentoso-hirsutissimis: spicis imbricatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 2. *p.* 14.

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VERBENA *stricta* is a hardy perennial; native of Carolina and the Illinois country. It sometimes produces several flowering spikes, and sometimes one only, as in our drawing. Introduced in 1802 by M. CELS. Flowers in July, August, and September. Communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. late of the War-Office.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, April 2, 1806.

# SEDUM TERNATUM. PURSLANE-LEAVED STONE-CROP.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEDUM *ternatum;* (pumilum repens) foliis planis rotundato-spathulatis ternis, cyma subtristachya, floribus sessilibus octandris. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 324.

SEDUM *ternatum;* (pumilum repens) foliis planis rotundato-spathulatis ternis, cyma subtristachya, floribus albidis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 277. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 512. *Bot. Reg.* 142.

SEDUM *ternatum;* foliis verticillatis obovatis integerrimis glabris, cyma subtristachya. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 112.

SEDUM annuum, caule compresso, foliis obverse-ovatis. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. *p.* 71.

SEDUM saxatile floribus albis, foliis succulentis subrotundis, caule rubente. *Clayt. Herb. n.* 891.

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There is a considerable affinity in this species to SEDUM *oppositifolium* of this work (No. 1807), and still greater to SEDUM *stellatum*. In all of these the flowers are white, and in the two first, at least, this colour extends to the germens. The leaves on the flowering stems of SEDUM *ternatum*, frequently, but not always, grow by threes, sometimes they are alternate, and now and then opposite; but the most remarkable character is that of its dropping a fifth of all the parts of the

the flower, having only four segments to the calyx, the same number of petals and germens, and eight stamens.

It was this circumstance that induced the late Mr. Curtis to give it the name of *deficiens*, under which appellation it entered the early editions of Donn's Hortus Cantabrigiensis.

It is a native of North-America, is perfectly hardy, and well suited to adorn rock-work; and when in blossom, the bright orange colour of the anthers when bursting, contrasted with the white flowers, gives it a lively appearance. Is easily propagated by its creeping shoots. Flowers with us, as in America, in May and June.

Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. late of the War-Office, but now of Bury St. Edmunds, where he continues to prosecute his botanical pursuits with the same ardour in a more favourable soil.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. April. 1. 1818.

Waddell Sc

# SEMPERVIVUM CILIATUM. CILIATED HOUSELEEK.

## *Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 9—12-partitus. *Petala* 8—18. *Caps.* 12, polyspermæ.

## *Specific Character.*

SEMPERVIVUM *ciliatum;* herbaceum, foliis radicalibus oblongo-ovalibus acutis ciliatis utrinque maculatis: caulinis ligulatis, floribus corymboso-paniculatis.

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In its mode of growth this species resembles the common HOUSELEEK, but its foliage and flowers are very different. We believe it has been hitherto unnoticed by any botanist. It was detected in the island of Teneriffe by the lamented Professor SMITH, whose ardour in the pursuit of natural history, induced him to accompany the late unfortunate expedition up the Congo, in the prosecution of which, this excellent and enterprising botanist added to the melancholy list of sufferers who perished in the inhospitable climate of equinoctial Africa, to the irreparable loss of the science, and the unspeakable regret of his surviving botanical friends, who had formed the highest expectations of future advantage to the science, from his knowledge, learning, and well known energetic character.

To Mr. ANDERSON, the present worthy curator of the Apothecaries botanical garden at Chelsea, we are indebted for an opportunity of adding in this number, two new species to the genus SEMPERVIVUM, both collected by Professor SMITH

Smith in his journey to the Canary islands, in company with Baron Buch, and transmitted by him to the Chelsea garden.

Sempervivum *ciliatum* had this name applied to it by its discoverer from the remarkable border of white hairs round the margin of the leaves.

Our drawing was taken in September 1817, and the same plant is coming into flower again at the present time, March 1818.

May be readily propagated by its offsets. It should be kept during the winter months in the dry stove with other succulent plants or in a good greenhouse.

# Othonna denticulata. Tooth-leaved African Rag-wort.

## *Class and Order.*

Syngenesia Polygamia necessaria.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, multifidus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Othonna *denticulata;* foliis oblongis denticulatis glabris basi attenuatis amplexicaulibus, floribus paniculatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2376. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 3. *p.* 276. *ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 177. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 496. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 3.

Othonna *denticulata*; foliis oblongis glabris dentatis, panicula terminali. *Thunb. Prodr.* 167.

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The first description of this species was given by the late Dr. Solander in Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, from whence it has been adopted in the systematic works of Willdenow and Persoon; but we believe no figure of it has been before published.

In some examples the leaves are more elongated towards the base than in our drawing, and in others are scarcely narrowed at all.

In our plant many of the upper leaves were quite entire, without any denticulation whatever, but in some instances, even the bractes are dentate.

A small greenhouse shrub; native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into the Kew garden in 1774, and we believe has been preserved in a few collections from that time. Flowers from April to July. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nursery.

N1979.

Pub.by. S. Curtis. Walworth. April 1st 1818.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. April 1. 1818.

Wakefield Sc.

# SEMPERVIVUM SMITHII. HISPID-STEMMED HOUSELEEK.

## *Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 9—12-partitus. *Petala* 8—18. *Caps.* 12, polyspermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEMPERVIVUM *Smithii*; caule frutescente foliis obovatis acuminatis plano-convexis subtus maculatis hispido, ramis floriferis confertifloris apice revolutis.

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A small deciduous shrub with very divaricate branches, extremely prolific in blossoms, which are yellow, have usually twelve petals, eighteen stamens, and twelve pistils. The leaves are spotted on the underside only, and when these fall off, there remains along the lower edge of the cicatrices a row of stiff hairs. After the falling of the leaves the hairiness increases and the stem becomes generally hispid.

SEMPERVIVUM *Smithii* was detected at the same time as *ciliatum*, by Professor SMITH, in the island of Teneriffe, and flowered under the care of Mr. ANDERSON last September, in the Chelsea garden.

The Professor did not send any specific name with it, we have therefore thought it a duty incumbent on us, to give to it that of the discoverer; believing that no one will, in this case, object to applying the name of a botanist even to a species, especially when the generic name of SMITHIA is already and most worthily preoccupied; thus leaving no other way of giving the "*unicum botanicorum præmium*" so well due to this martyr to the science, as LINNÆUS has styled such as have unfortunately perished in the pursuit of their favourite study.

Requires to be protected from frost and damp by the dry stove or a good greenhouse.

N 1981.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. May 1 1818

# CALENDULA TRAGUS, β. WHITE-FLOWERED BENDING-STALKED MARIGOLD.

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* 0. *Cal.* polyphyllus, æqualis. *Sem.* disci membranacea.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALENDULA *Tragus;* foliis linearibus subdenticulatis subtus muricato-punctatis, seminibus suborbiculatis caule suffruticoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2345. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 168.

CALENDULA *Tragus*; foliis alternis linearibus subintegerrimis pilosiusculis, seminibus suborbiculatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 3. *p.* 271.

(α.) *foliis angustioribus subintegerrimis, corollæ radiis intus luteis.*

CALENDULA Tragus. *Bot. Mag.* 408.

(β.) *foliis spathulato-linearibus dentato-sinuatis acutis, corollæ radiis intus niveis extus pilosis.*

CALENDULA *Tragus;* foliis sublinearibus denticulatis et integerrimis subtus muricatulis, seminibus suborbiculatis, caulibus ramosis suffruticosis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr.* 2. *p.* 14. *t.* 153.

(γ.) *foliis glaucis integerrimis, corollæ radiis utrinque aurantiacis.*

CALENDULA Tragus, β. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 492. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 168. *Bot. Reg.* 28.

CALENDULA flaccida. *Venten. Malm.* 20.

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It is very probable that the above three presumed varieties are, in reality, so many distinct species: the last, the

CALENDULA

Calendula *flaccida* of Ventenat differs decidedly in the glaucous colour and quite entire shape of the leaves, as well as in the rays of the flower, being of a deep orange colour on both sides. The variety (*α.*) figured in this work (No. 408) is the one described in the 1st edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis.

Jacquin has given, under the same name, a variety very nearly resembling our present plant, except that the under side of the rays is represented to be red, which in our plant was of a bronze colour.

This is a very handsome flower, especially when nearly, but not fully, expanded, at which period both sides of the flower come into view. Whilst under our draughtsman's eye it began to open at seven o'clock in the morning, was at its fullest expansion at one, and closed again at three in the afternoon, and observed the same hours the following day; the sun not appearing the whole time.

A greenhouse shrub. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Propagated by cuttings or by seed. Communicated by Mr. William Kent, from his very curious collection of exotics, at Clapton.

N 1982.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. May 1. 1816.

# Solanum Seaforthianum. Lord Seaforth's Nightshade.

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## *Class and Order.*

Pentandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Solanum *Seaforthianum ;* inerme, caule fruticoso scandente, foliis ternatis simplicibus lanceolato-ovatis acuminatis undulatis, racemis paniculatis : pedicellis incurvis.

Solanum Seaforthianum. *Bot. Repos.* 504. *Hort. Kew. Epit.* inter addenda.

Solanum *Seaforthianum ;* caule scandente herbaceo, foliis pinnatisectis undulatis, superioribus simplicibus lanceolatis, racemis axillaribus cymoso-paniculatis interdum petiolis longioribus. *Dunal Solan. Syn.* 7.

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A climbing shrub, cultivated in the stove, or in a good conservatory, in which last, though supposed to be a native of the West-Indies, it is said to thrive best. The flowers are produced in long racemes, which are generally pendent. The flowers are quite regular, of a pale rose or flesh colour, with a remarkable small calyx, almost imperceptibly, 5-toothed ; pedicles divaricate and incurved ; the stamens are not perfectly equal, one of the filaments being somewhat longer than the rest ; style longer than stamens ; stigma acute.

Its native country is not certainly known, for though introduced in 1804 by the late Lord Seaforth from the West-

West-Indies, it may have been originally from the continent of South-America. We believe it was first cultivated in this country by our friend A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. at Boyton.

Flowers from July to October.

Communicated by Mr. WILLIAM KENT, of Clapton, to whose liberality we have been frequently indebted for specimens of rare and beautiful plants.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. May. 1. 1818.

# PASSIFLORA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, coloratus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta. *Nectar.* corona filamentosa. *Pepo* pedicellata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSIFLORA *angustifolia*; foliis inferioribus trilobatis acuminatis: superioribus indivisis lanceolatis, petiolis biglandulosis, floribus apetalis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 616. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 151.

PASSIFLORA *angustifolia*; foliis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indivisis subcordatis lanceolatis, petiolis biglandulosis, floribus solitariis. *Swartz Prodr.* 97. *Fl. Ind. occid.* 2. *p.* 1133.

(β.) PASSIFLORA *heterophylla*; foliis indivisis lineari-oblongis trilobisque glabris integerrimis, petiolis biglandulosis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 3. *p.* 309. *Miss Lawrence's Passion Flower.*

PASSIFLORA *heterophylla*; foliis peltatis indivisis lobatisque, petiolis biglandulosis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr.* 2. *p.* 28. *t.* 181.

PASSIFLORA *longifolia*; foliis inferioribus semitrifidis acutis, superioribus integris lanceolatis longissimis. *Lam. Encycl.* 3. *p.* 39. *Cavan. Diss.* 10. *p.* 446. *t.* 270.

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Our plant and the *heterophylla* of the first edition of AITON's Hortus Kewensis, as figured by JACQUIN and Miss LAWRENCE, and the *longifolia* of LAMARCK, may, we believe, be certainly considered as mere varieties: and, it is indeed probable, that

*suberosa*,

*suberosa*, *minima*, and both varieties of *angustifolia* are too nearly akin to be considered as distinct species; for although both flowers and fruit in *suberosa* are much larger, yet they are otherwise very similar. The fruit in all is spotted while green, and deep violet coloured when ripe. The difference in the form of the foliage, though very remarkable at the extremes, yet approximates by intermediate varieties.

Native of the West-Indies. Cultivated in the stove; where it flowers most part of the summer, and ripens its fruit freely, in which its beauty chiefly consists. Introduced about the year 1773.

Communicated by the Comtesse De Vandes, from her magnificent collection of curious exotics at Bayes-Water.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walton Kingsbell.

# Erica sulphurea. Sulphur-coloured Heath.

## *Class and Order.*

Octandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo quadrifido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

Sect. II. Longifloræ. C. Antheris muticis.

Erica *sulphurea*; bracteis calyci proximis, corollis hirsutis solitariis, laciniis obtusis revolutis, antheris inclusis, foliis quaternis hirsutis.

Erica sulphurea. *Lodd. Catal. p.* 15.

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This species is of late introduction from the Cape of Good-Hope, and is not found in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis. Was sent to us by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons in May 1816.

It should be placed between *sordida* and *flammea*, with both of which it agrees in many respects, but differs from the former in having rarely more than one flower at the extremity of each branch; in the corolla being less densely and more strongly haired; laciniæ shorter, more obtuse, and less revolute; in the anthers not being protruded beyond the tube of the corolla, as well as in colour: from the latter in its solitary flowers, much more hairy; in its wider, more obtuse and hairy calyxes and leaves; in the colour of the corolla being more intense at the limb and paler towards the base, which in *flammea* is more intense at the base and is lost in the limb.

Propagated by cuttings, and requires a similar treatment to the other Cape species.

# GNAPHALIUM APICULATUM. NEW-HOLLAND EVERLASTING.

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## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus, s. plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus: squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*** Herbacea, Chrysocoma.

GNAPHALIUM *apiculatum;* foliis subspathulatis utrinque tomentosis mucronulatis, floribus paniculatis, calycinis squamis ciliatis, pappo apice plumoso.

GNAPHALIUM *apiculatum;* herbaceum foliis subspathulatis tomentosis apice nudis membranaceis subulatisve, floribus paniculatis, calycinis squamis ciliatis. *Labillard. Nov. Holl. 2. p. 43. t. 188. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 15. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 418. Bot. Reg. 240.*

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This is a very beautiful species of Everlasting from the brilliancy of its golden coloured flowers. The leaves are covered with a white cottony pubescence on both sides, which, in the old leaves, sometimes disappears on the upper surface; the point of the leaf is terminated with a tawny, innocuous mucro, sometimes elongated, but generally short, and often not seen in the older leaves: it seems to be a continuation of the membranous portion of the leaf, denuded of its pubescence. It is this we suppose that afforded to LABILLARDIERE the name of *apiculatum*. This species deviates from the character of the genus in having the outer scales of the calyx

acute,

acute, not rounded at the point. Pappus feathered towards the summit. Flowers in some specimens grow crowded together, in others they are spread out on unequal peduncles, in some again they grow in a spreading panicle.

A greenhouse herbaceous perennial, by no means tender. Native of Van Diemen's Island. Introduced in 1804 by Col. WILLIAM PATTERSON. Flowers most part of the year.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. Communicated also by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, of the Vauxhall Nursery; and by Mr. KNIGHT, from the Exotic Nursery, King's Road.

# PELARGONIUM LOBATUM, α. SPHONDYLIFOLIUM.

# COW-PARSNIP-LEAVED CRANESBILL.

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## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia, quorum 3—6 castrata. *Arilli* 5, monospermi, aristati, ad basin receptaculi rostrati: aristis spiralibus introrsum barbatis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

** Subacaulia radice tuberosa.

PELARGONIUM *lobatum;* umbellis compositis, foliis tomentosis simplicibus ternatis quinatisve lobatis sinuatis crenatis subtus mollissimis.

PELARGONIUM *lobatum;* acaule, umbella composita, foliis subtus tomentosis simplicibus cordatis, ternatis, quinatisque: foliolis lobatis sinuatis dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 650. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 165.

PELARGONIUM *lobatum;* acaule, umbellis compositis, foliis ternatis quinatisve lobatis tomentosis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 2. *p.* 418.

GERANIUM lobatum. α. *Sp. Pl.* 950.

GERANIUM *lobatum*; radice tuberosa, foliis ternatis crassis magnis tomentosis, scapis radicalibus divisis umbelliferis. *Cavan. Diss.* 4. *p.* 250. *t.* 114. *f.* 2.

GERANIUM calycibus monophyllis, tubis longissimis subsessilibus, radice subrotunda, foliis lobatis crenatis hirsutis. *Burm. Geran.* 58.

GERANIUM africanum noctu olens tuberosum vitis foliis hirsutis. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p. t.* 123. *t.* 62. *fig. bona.*

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The leaves of PELARGONIUM *lobatum* vary exceedingly in form, being simple cordate, ternate, or even quinate; they are

are the largest of any in the whole genus, easily torn, hairy, on the under surface very soft and whitish. In the flowers we examined, there were regularly 5 fertile stamens, alternating with 5 shorter barren filaments, and besides these a larger, spathula-shaped, stamen-like organ, which we have not observed in any other species. The flowers resemble those of PELARGONIUM *triste*, and like them are sweet-scented at night, and scentless during the day.

Messrs. LODDIGES have a smaller variety, in which the leaves are not so undulated, less hairy, and more regularly three-lobed. In this the flowers are still darker coloured.

Native of thc Cape of Good-Hope; from whence the roots were imported into Holland in 1698, and it was cultivated in England in 1710. Yet it is still among the rarest species of this numerous tribe.

We have been twice favoured with a root of this plant from the Rev. S. T. WYLDE, of Burrington, near Bristol, one of which flowered in May 1817.

It must be treated as one of the more tender Cape Geraniums. Is not very readily increased by the tuberous root, and does not seem to ripen its seed freely; so that it is likely to continue a scarce plant.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. May. 1. 1818.

Waddell Sc.

# GNAPHALIUM FŒTIDUM. STRONG-SCENTED EVERLASTING.

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## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus s. plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus: squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**** Herbacea, Argyrocoma.

GNAPHALIUM *fœtidum;* foliis amplexicaulibus integerrimis acutis subtus tomentosis, caule ramoso. *Sp. Pl.* 1197. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1875. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p.* 16. *Kniph. Cent. 2. n.* 28. *Berg. Cap.* 246.

GNAPHALIUM *fœtidum;* foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis acutis subtus tomentosis, floribus paniculatis caule erecto herbaceo. *Thumb. Prodr.* 150.

GNAPHALIUM africanum latifolium fœtidum, capitulo aureo et argenteo. *Commel. Hort. 2. p.* 111. *t.* 56.

GNAPHALIUM africanum fœtidum latifolium maximum, flore argenteo. *Volk. Norimb.* 194. *cum icone.*

CONYZA africana graveolens, capitulis argenteis. *Pluk. Alm.* 117. *t.* 243. *f.* 1.

CONYZA Helichrysoides capitulo argenteo africana. *Moris. Hist. 3. p.* 115. §. 7. *t.* 20. *fig. ult.*

ELICHRYSUM africanum fœtidissimum, amplissimo folio. *Tourn. Inst.* 454.

HELICHRYSUM africanum, foliis latis ad basin, in longum mucronem productis, floribus in fasciculum congestis splendentibus, luteis. *Raj. Suppl.* 170.

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The very disagreeable scent of this plant prevents its being esteemed as much as it would merit from the beauty of its flowers.

flowers. It varies with silvery and yellow calycine scales, but the florets in all are yellow. Like the species described above, the flowers are sometimes crowded together into a close capitulum, and at other times expanded into a more or less spreading panicle.

A hardy annual or biennial. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers from June to September. Propagated by seeds, which, if sown in the spring, will flower the same year. An old inhabitant of our gardens, being cultivated in 1692 by Mr. GEORGE LONDON, of Brompton.

Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. Arno's Grove.

# TROLLIUS AMERICANUS. AMERICAN GLOBE-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 5—15. *Caps.* plurimæ, ovatæ, polyspermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TROLLIUS *americanus ;* petalis obtusis patulis, nectariis staminibus brevioribus.

TROLLIUS *americanus ;* sepalis 5—10 patentibus, petalis 10—15 staminibus brevioribus. *Decand. Veget. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 313.

TROLLIUS americanus. *Muhlenb. et Gaissenh. ined. ex. Decand. Donn. Hort. Cant. ed.* 4—6.

TROLLIUS *laxus ;* Petala incurvo-horizontalia, retusa, crispula. Nectaria parum ultra stamina. *Salisb. in Tr. Lin. Soc.* 8. *p.* 303.

TROLLIUS *laxus ;* petalis 5 obtusis patulis, nectariis staminibus brevioribus. *Pursh Flor. Am. Sept.* 391.

GEISSENIA verna. *Rafin. Schm. in journ. bot.* 1808. *v.* 2. *p.* 168. *ex Decand.*

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To the young botanist, who has only attended to the Linnean system, the descriptions in the different synonyms may appear at first sight to be rather difficult to reconcile, because JUSSIEU and his followers consider the petals of Linnæus as calycine leaflets and the nectaria as petals.

The natural number of petals in this species appears to be five, of which number the outer series always consists, and it is said, that in its spontaneous growth, there are seldom more ;

more; even in cultivation, in some of the flowers, the petals are limited to that number. The American Trollius does not well accord with the name of Globe-Flower, the petals being spreading, and very little incurved.

A hardy perennial. Native of Pensylvania and New-York, growing in shady wet places on the mountains. Flowers in May and June. Propagated by parting its roots. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nursery.

N.1989

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. June 1, 1816.

# PASSIFLORA EDULIS. PURPLE-FRUITED PASSION-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

(GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. *L.*)

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, coloratus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta. *Nect.* corona filamentosa. *Pepo* pedicellata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSIFLORA *edulis*; foliis trilobis serratis glabris, petiolis biglandulosis, involucro triphyllo glanduloso-serrulato caduco, corona corollam subæquante, germine nudo.
PASSIFLORA incarnata. β. *Bot. Regist.* 152.
PURPLE-FRUITED PASSION-FLOWER. *Sabine in Trans. Horticult. Soc.* *cumicone.*

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This plant, which is comparatively of late introduction into this country, is indeed very nearly related to the *incarnata* of LINNÆUS, introduced from Virginia in the time of PARKINSON; but we are inclined to consider it as a distinct species, although for want of an opportunity of comparing both plants together in a living state, it may not be possible to decide the question with certainty.

From an examination of several dried specimens of the Virginian *incarnata* and comparing them with our plant, the following differences have been observed; in *incarnata* the germen is villous, which in *edulis* is naked, the leaves of the former are pubescent along the ribs, particularly in their young state, in the latter they are void of all pubescence; the glands on the leaves of *incarnata* are for the most

most part situate at the junction of the lateral with the central nerves, and therefore rather on the base of the lamina of the leaf, than on its footstalk, as in *edulis*, in which they are quite distinct from the lamina. There seem, however, to be some slight deviations from this character. The above distinguishing marks were first pointed out to us by Mr. Robert Brown, and the same observations are made by Mr. Sabine in the volume of the transactions of the Horticultural society now in the press.

These characters added to the difference in the colour of the fruit, which, when ripe, is a greenish yellow in *incarnata*, and a lurid purple in *edulis*, together with the herbaceous annual stem of the former, which in the latter is woody and permanent, may be thought sufficent to establish a specific distinction between them. But, as far as the figures of *incarnata* can be trusted to, there appears also a considerable difference in the leaves of the involucrum, which are not, as in *edulis*, uniformly serrated, with a gland at the point of each tooth; but have only a very few large globular glands along their margin.

The corona in *incarnata* is described and represented as somewhat longer than the calyx, which in *edulis* is shorter.

The Purple-fruited Passion-flower, as we are informed by Mr. Sabine, was raised about eight years since from seeds received from Portugal, by Edmund Boehm, Esq. by whom it was very generously distributed, and being easily propagated both by seeds and cuttings, is already not uncommon.

The fruit of several other species of Passion-flower is eatable, but as this seems far to exceed in flavour any of the others, and is esteemed worth cultivating as a delicacy, we have thought it might merit the name of *edulis* by preference. To our palate, however, it is too mawkish to be pleasant, though after it has been gathered it acquires a very grateful scent.

Communicated by the Comtesse de Vandes, from her collection at Bayes-Water.

N1990.



Waddell Sc

# CINERARIA PARVIFLORA. SMALL-FLOWERED CINERARIA.

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## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* simplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

CINERARIA *parviflora;* pedunculis ramosis, foliis cordatis quinquelobis dentatis lanuginosis, petiolis appendiculatis, corollæ radio tri-(quinque-)floro. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 72.

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DESCR. A small shrubby greenhouse plant, with lively yellow flowers, which have a disagreeable scent; native of the Cape of Good-Hope. In our specimen, the *rays* of the flower were uniformly five; in the Hortus Kewensis they are described as being three only. *Leaves* five-lobed, woolly on both sides, white underneath, with two appendixes on the foot-stalk, sometimes about the middle, at others at the base. *Anthers* in the florets of the disk but little exserted. *Stigmas* large and revolute.

Flowers most part of the summer. Communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. now of Bury St. Edmonds.

# JASMINUM HIRSUTUM. HAIRY INDIAN JASMINE.

## *Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis, 5—8-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Semina* solitaria, arillata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JASMINUM *hirsutum;* foliis oppositis ovatis cordatisve ramisque hirsutis, foliolis calycinis linearibus hirsutis. *Exot. Bot.* 2. *p.* 117. *t.* 113. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 16.

JASMINUM *hirsutum;* petiolis pedunculisque villosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 4. exclusis synonymis Rheedii, Raii, et forte Osbeckii.

JASMINUM *hirsutum;* foliis numerosis, cordatis, utrinque villosis, lucidis, ramis petiolis bracteis calycibusque hirsutis; inflorescentia umbellato-aggregata, pedunculis brevissimis, subtrichotomis. *Bot. Regist.* 15.

JASMINUM multiflorum. *Bot. Repos.* 496.

JASMINUM *pubescens;* foliis cordatis utrinque pubescentibus, ramis hirsutis. *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 26.

JASMINUM *pubescens;* foliis oppositis ovatis cordatis utrinque pubescentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 37.

NYCTANTHES *pubescens;* ramis teretibus hirsutis foliis cordatis utrinque pubescentibus. *Retz. Obs. fasc.* 5. *p.* 9.

NYCTANTHES hirsuta. *Sp. Pl.* 8. Excluso synonymo. *Syst. Veg.* 56.

NYCTANTHES *multiflora;* pedunculis multifloris terminalibus, foliis ovatis. *Burm. Ind. p.* 5. *t.* 3. *f.* 11. Excluso synonymo Rheedii.

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The JASMINUM *hirsutum* is a very beautiful shrub, with fragrant flowers. The degree of pubescence varies very much

much according to the age; the leaves especially being much more hairy while young than in adult plants.

Our friend, Sir James Edward Smith, first rectified the synonymy of this species; and settled that of Burmann from a specimen of his own; otherwise we should have been inclined to doubt his plant being intended for this species, not only from his describing the leaves as smooth, but also from the length of the tube of the corolla, which he describes as being twice that of the calyx, and his figure represents it as still longer; whereas in our plant it only equals the segments of the calyx. Vahl refers Burmann's plant to *undulatum*, a nearly allied species; but this author had doubts of the existence of *hirsutum*, and in this he was right, if it were to be considered as distinct from *pubescens*, which he adopted from Retzius; the name of *hirsutus* however having the right of priority supersedes that of *pubescens*.

Native of China and the East-Indies. Introduced latterly by Dr. Roxburgh, who sent it to Lady Amelia Hume, but is said to have been cultivated by Philip Miller in 1759. Flowers most part of the summer. Propagated by cuttings. Requires to be kept in the stove. Communicated by John Walker, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate.

# OXYANTHUS SPECIOSUS. TUBE-FLOWERED OXYANTHUS.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubus longissimus. *Antheræ* in fauce sessiles. *Stigma* simplex. *Fruct.* inferus, bilocularis, polyspermus.

## *Specific Name and Synonyms.*

OXYANTHUS speciosus. *Decand. in Annal. du Mus.* 9. *p.* 218.
*Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 371.
GARDENIA tubiflora. *Bot. Repos.* 183.

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This fine evergreen shrub, so remarkable for the uncommon length of the tube of the corolla, is nearly related to GARDENIA, to which genus it was referred by those experienced cultivators, Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who first introduced it from Sierra Leone, in 1789. The acute and learned botanist, DECANDOLLE, established it as a distinct genus in the 9th volume of the Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Mr. AITON, from the Royal Garden at Kew.

# LEUCOJUM VERNUM, β. CARPATHIAN SPRING SNOW-FLAKE.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campaniformis, sexpartita, apicibus incrassata. *Stigma* simplex.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LEUCOJUM *vernum;* spatha uniflora, stylo clavato. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 30. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 211. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Jacq. Austr. v.* 4. *p.* 6. *t.* 312. *Knorr Delic.* 1. *t. s.* 15. *n.* 1. *Scop. carn. n.* 392. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 247. *Krock. Siles. n.* 498. *Bot. Mag. supra t.* 46.

GALANTHUS vernus. *Allioni Ped. n.* 1865.

GALANTHUS uniflorus, petalis subæqualibus. *Hall. Hist. n.* 1253.

LEUCOJUM bulbosum vulgare. *Bauh. Pin.* 55. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *p.* 95. *f.* 1.

LEUCOJUM bulbosum. *Clus. Pan.* 179. *-Hist.* 1. *p.* 168.

LUCOIUM bulbosum hexaphyllon. *Dodon. Coron.* 202. *-pempt.* 230. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 642. *a.*

NARCISSUS VII. Matthioli. *Cam. Epit.* 957. *fig. opt.*

(α.) *spatha uniflora, corollæ apicibus viridibus.* Supra t. 46.

(β.) *spatha biflora, corollæ apicibus luteis.* Heic, n. 1993.

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This fine variety of LEUCOJUM *vernum,* differs from the one before figured (No. 46) not only in its two-flowered spathe,

spathe, but also in the colour of the spots at the apex of the laciniæ of the corolla, which in our plant are yellow; in the one-flowered variety always green.

Communicated in March last by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, who received bulbs of this plant, with several other rarities, from a friend that collected them in the Carpathian mountains.

N 1994.

# ANEMONE PATENS, β. OCHROLEUCA. PALE SPREADING-FLOWERED PASQE-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6—9. *Semina plura.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

** *Pulsatillæ pedunculo involucrato.*

ANEMONE *patens ;* foliis peltato-palmatis multifidis : lobis subtrifidis, flore erecto patente subtus hirsuto.

ANEMONE *patens ;* pedunculo involucrato, foliis digitatis multifidis. *Sp. Pl.* 759. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 1272. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 195.

(α.) *foliis hysterantheis, flore violaceo.*

ANEMONE *patens ;* foliis pinnati-sectis hysterantheis, segmentis tripartitis, lobis apice dentato-incisis, flore erecto patente. *Decand. Syst. Veg. Nat.* 191.

PULSATILLA polyanthos violacea anemones folio. *Breyn. Cent. p.* 132. *t.* 61. *et* 134.

(β.) *foliis isochronis, flore ochreleuco.*

PULSATILLA anemones folio dissecto lanuginoso, flore majore dilute luteo patente. *Amm. Rush.* 104.

---

DE CANDOLLE has observed, that it is not improbable but that several distinct species have been confounded under the name of *patens.*

Our plant differs from BREYNIUS's figure chiefly in colour, and in having its leaves at the same time with the flower, for the degree of pubescence, which is so subject to vary under cultivation,

cultivation, is a character of small account. We think however that they may be really distinct, and that the white-flowered variety, native of Poland, which is described as having the scape shorter than the leaves, is probably distinct from both.

Our plant is a native of Siberia. A hardy perennial. Flowers in March. Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons several years ago.

# HÆMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. SIERRA LEONE BLOOD-FLOWER.

************************

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* polyphyllum, multiflorum. *Cor.* 6-partita, supera. *Bacca* 3-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HÆMANTHUS *multiflorus;* foliis elliptico-lanceolatis, erectis, spatha reflexa, umbella globosa, staminibus divaricatis adscendentibus.

HÆMANTHUS *multiflorus;* foliis tribus ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis carinatis undulatis erectis, umbella congesta globosa, petalis patentibus. *Martyn & Nodder, single plate. Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Bot. Mag. supra.* 961.

HÆMANTHUS *multiflorus;* foliis elliptico-lanceolatis acutis concavis erectis, umbella multiflora involucro longiore, pedunculis articulatis, limbo patulo, staminibus adscendentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 25. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 207.

HYACINTHO affinis africana, caule maculato. *Seba Mus.* 1. *p.* 20. *t.* 12. *f.* 1, 2, 3.

SATYRIUM e Guinea. *Vallet Hort. t.* 33. *Swert. Floril. t.* 62. *f.* 3. *De Bry Floril. t.* 44. *Moris. Hist. s.* 12. *t.* 12. *f.* 11. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *t.* 210. *f.* 3.

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We have before given a figure of this HÆMANTHUS, (No. 961.) but drawn from so weak a specimen that it gives but an imperfect idea of this very brilliant flower, which, when it blossoms

blossoms freely, is one of the brightest ornaments of our stoves. We have therefore thought our subscribers would pardon our giving a second representation, doing more justice to the subject.

In our former account of this species, we remarked the great difference that existed between this plant and the Cape species, and Mr. KER, who has paid so much attention to this natural order, suspected at No. 1075, that it perhaps more properly belonged to CRINUM, but having afterwards seen that its seed-vessel was a real berry, this gentleman retracted that opinion at No. 1315, where he allows it to be a genuine species of HÆMANTHUS.

Our drawing was made several years ago at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S.

# RUDBECKIA FULGIDA. SMALL HAIRY RUDBECKIA.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* paleaceum, conicum. *Pappus* margine 4-dentato. *Cal.* duplici ordine squamarum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RUDBECKIA *fulgida ;* foliis oblongo lanceolatis denticulatis hispidis basi angustatis subcordatis, receptaculo hemisphærico, paleis lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I. 3. p.* 251. —*ed. alt.* 5 *p.* 131. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 2248. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 477.

RUDBECKIA *fulgida ;* caule hispido, ramis virgatim elongatis unifloris, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis denticulatis hispidis basi angustatis subcordatis, calyce foliaceo radium subæquante, disco hemisphærico, paleis lanceolatis. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 574.

RUDBECKIA *Chrysomela ;* caule hispido, ramis virgatim elongatis unifloris, foliis alternis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis utrinque hispidulis, calyce foliaceo radios saturate aureos subæquante, disco hemisphærico atro-purpureo. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2. p.* 143.

---

This species of RUDBECKIA is tall and much branched, the leaves slightly denticulate or often quite entire. The flowers are much smaller than some other kinds, but are lively, the rays being of a bright orange, and the disk of a dark purple colour.

A hardy perennial. Native of North America. Introduced by Mr. LEE of Hammersmith in the year 1760. Not uncommon in our gardens, but we do not know that any figure of it has ever been published.

# Silene supina (α.) Narrow-leaved Procumbent Catchfly.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

Decandria Trigynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata, *Caps.* supera, semitrilocularis, apice dehiscens, polysperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

Silene *supina ;* petalis bifidis, pedunculis alternis subunifloris, calycibus oblongis coloratis viscidulis, thecapodio bis capsula longiore.
(α.) *foliis linearibus canaliculatis canescentibus basi ciliatis.*
(β.) *foliis latioribus planis viridibus.*

Silene *supina ;* petalis bifidis, calycibus alternis pedunculatis oblongis : dentibus acutis, foliis linearibus mucronatis hirtis, caulibus basi ramosis procumbentibus. *Flor. taur. caucas* 1. *p.* 336.

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Descr. *Stem* suffruticose, procumbent, branched at the lower part. *Branches* assurgent, about a span high, white, woolly. *Leaves* linear, channelled, canescent, but scarcely hairy except a few ciliæ at the base. *Peduncles* axillary, alternate, mostly one- sometimes two- or three-flowered. *Calyx* very long, somewhat swelling upward, viscid, ten-angled : angles coloured, hairy. *Petals* white within, greenish without: border divided halfway down : laciniæ divaricate, rolled in at the edges during the day, and reflexed at night : claw margined, the upper part dilated into a small truncated corona. *Stamens* exserted, shorter than the petals. *Styles* at first included, but after the deflorescence of the anthers growing out longer than the filaments now curled up : *Germen* oblong ovate, supported on a pedicle twice or three times its own length.

This

This very distinct species of SILENE is a native of the Caucasian promontory, growing on the rocks, very common about the Constantino-montane hot-baths. There is a variety in Tauria, with wider flat leaves, less hoary.

Communicated by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, in June 1815.

Pub. by. [illegible] 1st July. 1816.

# Malva amœna. Lively-flowered Cape Mallow.

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## *Class and Order.*

Monadelphia Polyandria.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex; exterior 3-phyllus. *Caps.* plurimæ, 1-spermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

Malva *amœna;* foliis quinquelobatis pilosis rugosis, pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis foliis brevioribus, calycibus externis ovatis acuminatis.

Malva *amœna;* foliis planis lobatis pilosis, pilis stellatis, lobis divaricatis, crenis obtusis, pedunculis axillaribus subumbellatis, petalis obcordatis. *Soland. Mscr. apud Banks.*

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Generally considered as one of the varieties of Malva *capensis*, from which it differs more especially in having peduncles much shorter than the leaf, which grow two or three or more together from the same axilla, and in the outer calyx being much wider; the flowers are likewise larger, and of a more brilliant colour. From comparing it with a native specimen from the Cape, in the Banksian herbarium, supposed to be of the same species, it appears by cultivation to lose great part of its pubescence. Our plant agrees in every respect, as far as we can discover by a careful examination of the specimen preserved in the same collection, with the one cultivated at Kew, from which plant the species was taken up by Dr. Solander, but for some reason was not inserted in Aiton's Hortus Kewensis.

A Greenhouse shrub; native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers in April and May; propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. Wm. Anderson, curator of the Apothecary's Botanical Garden at Chelsea.

Flore.

# Scilla Lusitanica. Portugal Squill.

********************

## *Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetala, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Scilla *lusitanica ;* racemo oblongo, pedicellis flore brevioribus, foliis lato-lanceolatis undulatis distichis.

Scilla *lusitanica ;* racemo oblongo conico, petalis lineatis. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 12. *p.* 243. *ed.* 13. *p.* 271. *ed.* 14. *p.* 329. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 129. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 264.

Hyacinthus stellaris cœruleus, staminibus e viridi luteis. *Bauh. Pin.* 46. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *p.* 34. *f.* 4.

Hyacinthus stellatus italicus. *Hort. Eyst. ord. vern* 2, ad *Sc. lusitanicam* potius quam ad *italicam* pertinet, et ad illam relata fuit a Bauhino et Rudbeckio.

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The *Bulb* of our plant is smooth, tunicated like the hyacinth, and shews no disposition to throw out offsets. *Leaves* erect, growing distichwise on each side of the scape, lanceolate, somewhat undulate, of a full yellowish green colour; outer ones two feet long, and two inches wide in the middle. *Scape* erect, rounded, bearing its flowers in a long raceme on very short bluish pedicles; the colour of the petals nearly white, with a tinge of blue, that of the germen a saturate blue, of the anthers a dull purple with yellow pollen.

The references to the figures of the old authors for Scilla *italica, hyacinthoides* and *lusitanica,* seem to us to be very unsatisfactory, nor are the characters much less so, if the plants drawn in this work under these names are properly designated, of which we have no doubt. It must be acknowledged that

that our figure of *hyacinthoides* (No. 1140) does not correspond very well with the character in AITON's Hortus Kewensis, nor indeed with the specimen preserved in the Banksian herbarium, from which that character was drawn. It agrees, however, with the description by LINNÆUS of that species, as adopted in the 12th edition of the Systema Vegetabilium, from GOUAN.

To us it appears probable, that our present plant was the species had in view, when the character of *hyacinthoides* was drawn up for the Hortus Kewensis, and this is confirmed by an inspection of the above-mentioned specimen in the Banksian Herbarium.

Communicated by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of Bury Hill, in March last, who raised it from bulbs sent from Spain, last year, by Dr. SHUTER. It was treated as a Greenhouse plant, but removed for a few days into the stove at the time when it shewed for bloom. Cultivated in the open air, its season of flowering would of course be later. May is the time mentioned in the Hortus Kewensis, and from the same authority we learn that it was introduced by the late Dr. GRAY, of the British Museum.

# ZINGIBER ZERUMBET. BROAD-LEAVED GINGER.

## *Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Anthera* duplex. *Filamentum* extra antheram elongatum, apice subulatum, sulcatum. *Stylus* in sulco antheræ receptus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZINGIBER *Zerumbet ;* bracteis ovatis obtusis, laciniis corollæ erectis acutis, nectario bilobato. *Roscoe in Lin. Soc. Transact.* 8. *p.* 348. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 2. *p.* 105. *t.* 112.

ZINGIBER *Zerumbet ;* caule declinato, foliis approximatis sessilibus lanceolatis, spicis compactis strobiliformibus. *Roxb. in Asiat. Research.* 11. *p.* 344.

AMOMUM Zerumbet. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 6. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 2. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 3. *p.* 30. *t.* 54.

AMOMUM scapo nudo, spica oblonga obtusa. *Hort. Cliff.* 3. *Mill. icon.* 17. *t.* 26. *Ehret Pict. t.* 14. *f.* 1. *Murray nov. Comm. Goetting. v.* 6. *p.* 26. *t.* 2.

ZERUMBET. *Blackw. Herb. t.* 402.

ZINGIBER latifolium sylvestre. *Herm. Hort. Lugd. p.* 636. *t.* 637.

ZINGIBER spurium. *Retz. Obs.* 3. *p.* 60.

LAMPUJUM. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 148. *t.* 64. *f.* 1.

KATOU INSCHI-KUA. *Hort. Malab. v.* 11. *p.* 27. *t.* 13.

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This species of GINGER is a native of the East-Indies, where it is found both wild and in gardens, but is not cultivated for culinary purposes, the root being bitter, and possessing a much weaker and less pungent aroma than the true Ginger.

The

The young shoots and leaves are, however, sometimes boiled and eaten as other potherbs, or are stewed with fish. The roots are pounded with other aromatics, and applied to the bowels for gripes, both in adults and children.

Cultivated in the Royal Garden at Hampton-Court in the year 1690, and is often met with in the stoves of the cultivators of curious plants. It flowers at different seasons. Communicated by Mr. Wm. Anderson, from the Apothecaries garden at Chelsea.

# PASSIFLORA RACEMOSA. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S PASSION-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, coloratus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta. *Nectar.* corona filamentosa. *Pepo* pedicellata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSIFLORA *racemosa*; foliis trilobatis, involucro triphyllo caduco, stipulis cordato-obliquis integerrimis, pedunculis geminatis, calycibus alato-carinatis.

PASSIFLORA racemosa. *Brotero in Lin. Soc. Trans. v.* 12. *p.* 71. *Bot. Regist.* 285.

PASSIFLORA Princeps. *Lodd. Bot. Cab.* 84.

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The PASSIFLORA *racemosa* was first described by BROTERO in the 12th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, from plants brought from Brazil by Mr. WOODFORD, and cultivated in his garden at Lisbon. The specific name of *racemosa* was given to it from its frequently bearing its flower, at the pendulous extremities of the branches, in naked racemes without leaves, and sometimes even without stipules; but this is by no means a constant feature. In Messrs. LODDIGES stove, where it thrives in the greatest luxuriance, the more usual state, and in which the flowers shewed to the greatest advantage was when two flowers were produced, one on each side the footstalk of the leaf, and the tendril in the middle between them. The form of the calyx is very remarkable, being deeply keeled on the lower side: the keel separating from the upper side towards the point, and extending beyond it into an incurved spur-like process. Before the flower is expanded these keels give the buds a five-winged appearance. The bractes are three-leaved, close to the tube of the calyx, and fall off some time before the flowers open. The glands on the petiole seem to be far less constant in this than in some other species. It grows naturally in shady woods in a gravelly soil, and is said often to produce two stems from the same roots, one of which rapidly climbs very high, and produces flowers altogether without leaves, while the other, bearing

leaves,

leaves, either lies on the ground, or climbs and does not flower till one or two years after the other has born fruit. It is observed to vary in the number of the glands, in the colour of the corolla approaching more to scarlet than crimson, and in the nectary being greenish within instead of blue. It may certainly be esteemed as a splendid acquisition to our stoves.

The stoves, conservatories, and green-houses, belonging to Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, are now entirely heated by steam, upon a principle that is simple and perfectly safe, and there is little doubt but that it will be erelong generally adopted, and that the use of steam will form a new era in the history of hot-houses. We have been favoured with the following description of this very magnificent apparatus by Mr. George Loddiges, under whose sole superintendance the whole has been constructed.

Two boilers of the same dimensions and construction as are used in a steam-engine of twenty horses power, fitted in the usual way with safety and vacuum valves, hydrostatic balance, steam gage, &c. containing about two thousand gallons each, are erected at Hackney for warming the houses. One boiler only is used at a time, the other being kept as a reserve in case of any repairs being necessary.

The steam from these boilers is never more than 225° of Fahrenheit, or 4 pounds to the square inch above the atmospheric pressure; this is conveyed in cast iron pipes of 4 inch bore into the largest stove, which is 200 feet long and 22 feet high in the centre; this house contains about 30,560 cubic feet of air, which is kept in winter from 60° to 110°; the steam is from this conveyed westward to three other houses, two of cooler and one of warmer temperature; containing together about 15,160 cubic feet, and eastward to a green-house 180 feet long, which communicates with another 492 feet long, containing together about 45,000 cubic feet: these are kept in winter at an average heat of 50°.

There is altogether half a mile of pipe, the whole of which is charged with steam, and the houses warmed to the farthest extent in about twenty minutes, effectually keeping the air under 20,000 square feet of glass without covering, to the above temperatures; producing a regular, pleasant, and highly advantageous atmosphere for plants; perfectly divested of every sulphurcous and scorching quality, which the best regulated furnaces and nicest constructed flues could never afford. Added to this, the tenderest stove plants are kept perfectly luxuriant without tan, which has ever been considered a most troublesome and expensive article.

N 2002.

# VINCA HERBACEA. HERBACEOUS PERIWINKLE.

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## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2, erecti. *Sem.* nuda. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VINCA *herbacea;* caulibus herbaceis procumbentibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis edentulis, calycibus ciliatis. *Waldst. & Kitaib. Pl. rar. Hungar.* 1. *p.* 8. *t.* 9.

VINCA *herbacea;* caulibus herbaceis prostratis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis margine glabris, floribus pedunculatis, calyce ciliato. *Willd. Enum.* 274.

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This species is herbaceous, dying every winter down to the roots; it grows naturally on open, sandy, and chalk hills in Hungary; and a figure and description of it was first published in an excellent and splendid work on the rare plants of that country, by Count WALDSTEIN and Dr. KITAIBEL.

Although the ciliated calyx is given as a specific character, it is said in the description to be subciliate, and in our specimens, if at all, they were so minutely so, that it escaped the observation of our draughtsman; the leaves however are somewhat ciliated, not smooth at the edge, as WILLDENOW has described them.

Communicated by our friend ALEXANDER M'LEAY, Esq. from his garden at Godstone, in May last. We have not heard of it elsewhere in this country.

N 2003.

# BLANDFORDIA NOBILIS. SHOWY BLAND FORDIA.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubulosa, ore sexlobo, marcescens. *Stam.* tubo imposita. *Antheræ* basi extinctoriiformi affixæ. *Germen* pedicellatum. *Stylus* subulatus: stigma simplex. *Caps.* prismatica tripartibilis, partialibus angulo interno dehiscentibus. *Sem.* biseriata, marginibus suturæ inserta, testa laxa pubescente. BROWN.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BLANDFORDIA *nobilis*; bracteis pedunculo florifero duplo brevioribus, foliis angusto-linearibus. *Brown Prodr. fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 295. *Bot. Regist.* 266.

BLANDFORDIA nobilis. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. *p.* 5. *t.* 4. *Hort. Kew. Epit. inter addenda.*

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This plant was first named by Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH in honour of the Marquis of BLANDFORD, now Duke of MARLBOROUGH; the one before assigned to His Grace by Mr. ANDREWS in the Botanist's Repository being the Galax of LINNÆUS.

The flower of the BLANDFORDIA nobilis is of very long duration, the corolla retaining its colours even after the capsule is prolonged far beyond its mouth, perhaps till the seeds are ripe.

Mr. BROWN refers it to the natural order of *Hemerocallideæ*, an order constructed from the first section of JUSSIEU's Narcissi, exclusive of the genus Gethyllis.

Native of New Holland, in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, where another species of the same genus occurs, and

and is recorded by Mr. Brown under the name of *grandiflora*; but this has not, that we have heard of, been introduced into this country.

Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, from their extensive collection of exotics at Fulham, in May last.

N2004.

# Malaxis lilifolia. Lily-leaved Malaxis.

## *Class and Order.*

Gynandria Monandria.

## *Generic Character.*

*Labellum* explanatum, indivisum, sessile (sæpius posticum). *Petala* 5, angustiora, patula, vel. deflexa. *Massæ Pollinis* 4, parallelæ, apicibus stigmati affixæ. Brown.
Liparis. Richard.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Malaxis *lilifolia;* foliis binis ovato-lanceolatis, scapo triquetro, petalis interioribus reflexis discoloribus, labello concavo obovato apice acuto. *Swartz Act. Holm.* 1800. *p.* 235. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 92. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 208. *Ehret Phil. Trans.* 1763. *n.* 53. *p.* 81. *t.* 4. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 592.

Ophrys *lilifolia;* bulbo subrotundo, scapo nudo, foliis lanceolatis, nectarii labio integro, petalis dorsalibus linearibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1341. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 23. *Bot. Repos.* 65. *Gron. Virg. in. ed.* 2. *p* 138.

Ophrys scapo nudo, foliis radicalibus ovato-oblongis dimidii scapi longitudine. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 185.

Epidendrum caule erecto simplicissimo nudo, racemo simplici erecto. *Gron. Virg. p.* 140.

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We have continued this plant under the name given it by Swartz, and adopted in the Hortus Kewensis; being unwilling, where possible to avoid it, to make any change in the established nomenclature. Otherwise we are disposed to agree with M. Richard, that it does not at all accord with the character of Malaxis. This author in a very ingenious paper on the European Orchideæ, published in the last number

number of the Mémoires du Muséum, separates the Ophrys *Loeselii* of Linnæus, undoubtedly a congener of our plant, from Malaxis, and proposes to make it a new genus under the name of *Liparis*.

Malaxis *liliifolia* is a native of North America, growing in shady wet woods, round the roots of trees, from Canada to Virginia. The first account we have of it as an inhabitant of our gardens is from the pen and pencil of Ehret, the celebrated botanical draughtsman, who, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1763, has described and given a good figure of it, as cultivated in the garden of Peter Collinson, Esq.

Thrives best in bog-earth, in a moist shady situation. Flowers in June and July. Our drawing was taken, several years ago, from a plant communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons. We have received it also this year from Messrs. Malcolm, of Kensington-Gore.

N 2005.



Pub by S. Curtis. Walworth. Aug. 1. 1788

# Hovea Celsi. Broad-leaved Hovea.

*Class and Order.*

Diadelphia Decandria.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus: labio superiore semibifido, retuso. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Carina* obtusa. *Legumen* sessile, subrotundum, ventricosum, dispermum. *Sem.* strophiolata. Brown.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Hovea *Celsi*; ramulis teretibus, foliis lanceolatis subrhombeis apice obtusis mucronatis, pedunculis axillaribus multifloris, calyce bracteisque pilosiusculis. *Bonpland Nav. et Malm. p.* 125. *t.* 51. *Bot. Reg.* 280.

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Descr. A low upright shrub with us; but said to have reached to six feet high in Paris, with many branches. *Leaves* alternate, elliptical, mucronate, leathery, sometimes ferrugineous underneath: *petioles* short, recurved. *Pedunc-les* axillary, simple, or compound, the latter from 2 to 4-flowered, scarcely half an inch long, erect, villous, brown. *Calyx* 2-lipped, rough: *upper lip* broad, obtuse, emarginate: *lower lip* 3-toothed, teeth acute. *Bractes* 2, minute, close to the calyx. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* 2-lobed, patent, violet-coloured with a white spot at the base. *Alæ* only half the length of the vexillum. *Carina* still smaller, with distinct petals. *Stamens* diadelphous, according to our observation, but described in the generic character as being all connected. *Germen* pedicellated: *ovula* 2.

This species differs from the one we have before figured at No. 1624, in having broader leaves and larger flowers, and more especially, by these not growing in pairs, but several together from the same axil, on much longer peduncles.

Like all the known species it is a native of New Holland; from whence it was first brought to Europe by Captain Baudin, on his return from the expedition to that country.

It

It flowers early in the spring, and is a very desirable shrub for the greenhouse or conservatory. Propagated by cuttings.

Introduced by Mr. Allen, of the Union Nursery, King's Road, from M. Cels's garden, near Paris, and communicated by him in March last.

We have been sometimes blamed for giving plants which have been before figured in the Botanical Register, a censure to which no one of our numbers has been so much exposed as the present. In this case, however, as in most others, it was hardly possible to have been avoided, our drawing being made and engraved before the publication of it in the Register. To the very few persons who take in both works, it is no doubt more desirable that their contents should in every case be different, and, as far as is compatible with the interest of the proprietors, and the satisfaction of the majority of our subscribers, it is our desire to accommodate our numbers to the wishes of those few. But every considerate person, who is at all acquainted with the business, must see that this inconvenience is more easily pointed out than prevented. The flowering season of plants is fugitive, the recurrences of opportunity often uncertain, which, united with other circumstances, makes it necessary to accumulate our drawings long before they can be used; and the artists of the first eminence, who have been always employed in drawing for the Botanical Magazine, are paid too highly for their labours to allow of these being thrown aside. It must be seen too, that in the case of newly introduced plants of unusual beauty, or of general curiosity, it will be thought a poor excuse by our numerous subscribers, the majority of whom are perhaps possessed of no other work containing figures of plants, to be told that they may be accommodated elsewhere. The Botanical Magazine now contains figures of upwards of two thousand species, drawn from nature, by the most eminent artists, a number, exclusive of cryptogamous plants, never before attained in any botanical work; and is progessively increasing in importance; and may in time be expected to contain representations of most of the important plants cultivated in our gardens.

N 2006.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Aug. 1. 1816.

Weddell. del.

# Zamia pumila, mas. Small-leaved Zamia.

## Class and Order.

Dicœcia Hexandria.

## Generic Character.

Masc. *Amentum* strobiliforme. *Cal.* squama obovata. *Cor.* 0. *Antheræ* globosæ, rima dehiscentes, in squama sessiles.

Fem. *Amentum* strobiliforme. *Cal.* squama peltata. *Cor.* 0. *Germina* 2. *Styli* 0. Baccæ 2, 1-spermæ.

## Specific Character and Synonym.

Zamia *pumila*; foliolis linearibus integerrimis obtusis subvigintijugis, stipite tereti inermi basi furfuraceo.
Zamia pumila. *Loddig. Catal.*

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This is certainly the Zamia *pumila* of Loddiges' Catalogue, and may perhaps be the male of the species of which the female is given above, at No. 1838, under the name of Zamia *media*; but if so, Jacquin's figure of the male of that species is so different, that we cannot venture to refer our plant to the same.

The leaves of Zamia *pumila* are elegantly curved, and the leaflets are not spread out flat, but rise towards those of the opposite side, they are very generally quite entire, numerous, about eighteen or twenty on each side, nearly opposite, and closer together than in most other species.

Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, in June 1815.

# ANEMONE ALPINA. α. MAJOR ALPINE ANEMONE.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6—9. *Sem.* plura.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANEMONE *alpina ;* foliis caulinis ternis supradecompositis glabriusculis, foliolis pinnatifidis obtusis, seminibus hirsutis caudatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 1275. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p.* 337. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 97.

ANEMONE *alpina ;* foliis petiolo ramoso biternatim sectis, segmentis pinnatim incisoserratis, involucralibus conformibus, sepalis 6. patentibus. *Decand. Syst. Veget.* 1. *p.* 193.

(α.) major, *floribus magnis albis extus purpurascentibus, foliis glabratis aut parce villosis ante florem expansis. Decand. l. c.*

ANEMONE apiifolia. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2.* 1276.

ANEMONE *alpina ;* foliis caulinis ternis connatis supradecompositis multifidis, seminibus hirsutis caudatis. *Sp. Pl.* 760. *var.* β.

ANEMONE alpina alba major. *Bauh. Prodr.* 94. *Raj. Hist.* 1. *p.* 627.

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This very variable plant has been considered by different botanists as consisting of several distinct species, and has accordingly gone by the different names of *apiifolia, sulphurea, burseriana, baldensis, myrrhidifolia*, for a complete account of which varieties and their synonyms, we refer to DE CANDOLLE'S Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale; quoting here only such as belong to the ANEMONE alpina alba major of BAUHIN'S Prodromus.

The

The ANEMONE *alpina* has generally been mistaken in our Nurseries for ANEMONE *patens*, under which name we have several times received it.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated in May 1816, by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, in which the petals were increased to nine; the natural number being only six, in two series, the three external ones very hairy and tinged with purple on the outside, the three internal ones smooth, white, and undulated. The flower is spreading, and grows erect upon a peduncle longer than the involucrum.

We received two fine specimens of the same plant this last spring from Mr. JAMES A. HUNTER, Nursery and Seedsman, out of his very extensive collection near Birmingham. In these the number of the petals was, as natural, six, besides a small accessary petal added to the inner series, which was the same in both flowers.

A hardy perennial. Native of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in the Oxford garden in 1658.

N. 2008.

# BRACHYSEMA LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-LEAVED BRACHYSEMA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, parum inæqualis, tubo ventricoso. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Vexillum* brevius *carina* compressa alas æquante. *Germen* pedicello basi vaginula cincto. *Stylus* filiformis, elongatus. *Legumen* polyspermum, ventricosum. BROWN.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRACHYSEMA *latifolium*, foliis ovatis planis, vexillo oblongo-obovato. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 10. *Bot. Reg.* 118.

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The broad-leaved Brachysema is a native of the south-east coast of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Mr. ROBERT BROWN. It is remarkable for the shortness of the vexillum, from whence its name. It is a beautiful procumbent shrub, which shows to most advantage when suffered to hang down over the edge of the pot. In our specimen the flowers were produced singly, but they sometimes grow two or three together.

A hardy greenhouse shrub; easily propagated by cuttings. Flowers early in the spring, and continues to put forth a succession of blossoms for some months. Introduced to the Kew Gardens by Mr. PETER GOOD in 1803. Communicated by Messrs. BARR and BROOKE, of the Northampton Nursery, Newington-Green, in May 1817.

# PYRUS CORONARIA. SWEET-SCENTED CRAB-TREE.

## *Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5 loculare, polyspermum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PYRUS *coronaria;* foliis lato-ovalibus basi rotundatis subangulatis serratis lævibus, pedunculis corymbosis. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 340.

PYRUS *coronaria ;* foliis cordatis inciso-serratis angulatis glabris, pedunculis corymbosis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* I. 2. *p.* 176.—*ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 209. *Willd. arb.* 265. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 40.

PYRUS *coronaria ;* foliis serrato-angulatis, umbellis pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 687. *Kalm it.* 3. *p.* 10.

Malus sylvestris floribus odoratis. *Gron. virg. ed.* I. 55. *ed* II. 77.

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This is a beautiful tree when covered with its fine rose-coloured blossoms, which are admired also for their delightful fragrance. The petals are remarkable for their long claws.

The fruit, according to PURSH, is in much request in America for making an excellent preserve ; but in KALM's time it appears to have been entirely neglected, as he observes that it lay on the ground mostly undecayed till the following pring.

A hardy tree. Native of North America, from Pensylvania to Carolina. Flowers in May. Introduced in 1724 by Mr. JOHN FABER. Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's Grove.

N.2010.



Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Sept. 1, 1819.

# EUPATORIUM SALVIÆFOLIUM. SAGE-LEAVED EUPATORIUM.

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus, vel scaber. *Cal.* imbricatus oblongus. *Stylus* semibifidus, longus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EUPATORIUM *salviæfolium;* foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis acuminatis rugosis serratis, floribus paniculatis congestis.
EUPATORIUM marianum, salviæ longissimis acuminatis angustioribus foliis, non perfoliatum, floribus albicantibus. *Pluk. Amalth.* 81—Mantissæ 71. *Vaill. Par.* 1719. *p.* 302.

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This species of EUPATORIUM has been frequently mistaken for *sessilifolium;* but WILLDENOW and other authors describe *sessilifolium* as having quite smooth, minutely serrated leaves; and CLAYTON'S specimen, preserved in the Banksian herbarium, corresponds with these characters, and appears to us to be altogether distinct from our plant, the leaves of which are thicker, rugose like those of sage, more grossly serrate, broader, and more cordate at the base, and drawn out to a longer point, covered with a thick kind of tomentum on the under surface, and not with minute resinous dots. It approaches very near to EUPATORIUM *perfoliatum,* of which perhaps it may be a variety with distinct leaves, but is a smaller plant, and the leaves, though stem-embracing, are never connate.

Native of Maryland in North America. Communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his collection at Boyton in August 1815.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Surrey.

# ANNONA TRIPETALA. BROAD-LEAVED CUSTARD-APPLE.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6. *Bacca* polysperma subrotunda, cortice squamato.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANNONA *tripetala*; foliis ovatis acutis subtus pubescentibus, floribus tripetalis, petalis lanceolatis coriaceis tomentosis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I. p.* 252. *ed. II. 3. p.* 334. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 1264. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 95. *Wendl. Obs.* 24. *t.* 3. *f.* 24.

ANONA *Cherimolia*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis impunctatis subtus tenuissime tomentoso-sericeis, petalis exterioribus subclausis extus tomentosis, fructibus subglobosis subsquamosis. *Decand. Syst. Veg.* 473.

ANONA Cherimolia. *Lam. Encycl. 2. p.* 124. *Dunal. Monogr. p.* 72; foliis ovatis acutis, flore albido ungue purpureo fructu coniformi tuberoso nigricante. *Trew Ehret. p.* 16. *t.* 49.

GUANABANUS Perseæ folio, flore intus albo extus virescente, fructu nigricante squamoso, vulgo Cherimolia. *Feuillée It. 3. p.* 24. *t.* 17.

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby: branches downy. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, oval, acute, quite entire, covered underneath with a fine soft pubescence, ribbed with parallel transverse nerves, upper surface smooth, netted-veined: *petioles* hairy, ferruginous, channeled above. *Peduncles* solitary, opposite the leaf, bent down, somewhat ferruginous. *Calyx* three-cleft:

cleft: leaflets triangular. *Petals* 3. According to WENDLAND, an accurate observer, the three inner petals exist; but if present in our examples, they were so minute as to escape our notice. Oblong-lanceolate, acute, leathery, white within; a little villous without, of a greenish brown colour. *Nectary* a half-round, dark purple hollow, at the base of the petal. *Stamens* many, falling: *anthers* linear, affixed to the back of the filament, which has a globular termination. *Pollen* globular. *Germens* many, crowded together: *stigmas* obtuse, smooth. The flower expands in the evening, and diffuses a fragrant odour, not unlike that of the flowers of *Magnolia fuscata*.

Native of Chili and Peru; and, according to FEUILLEE, is cultivated with great care in the latter country, where it is esteemed the best fruit of the country by the creoles; but the good father remarks, that a pear or a plum is worth all the Cherimolli in Peru.

M. DE CANDOLLE prefers the name of *Cherimolia*, given it by LAMARCK in the Encyclopedia, which has indeed the right of priority. But as WILLDENOW and even PERSOON, the two systematic writers in most general use, have adopted the name given it in the first edition of AYTON's Hortus Kewensis, that of *tripetala* seems now to be best known, on which account only we retain it.

Cultivated only by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1739. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by the Comtesse de VANDES.

N. 2012.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Sept. 1, 1826.

# LYSIMACHIA THYRSIFLORA. TUFTED LOOSESTRIFE.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYSIMACHIA *thyrsiflora;* racemis lateralibus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 209. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 420. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 818. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 314. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 172. *Flor. Dan. t.* 517. *Web. Spicileg. fl. goett. p.* 8. *Engl. Bot.* 176. *Fl. Brit.* 228. *Pollich. Palat. n.* 200. *Krock. Siles.* 302. *t.* 37.

LYSIMACHIA exalis foliorum thyrsifera. *Fl. Lap.* 82. *Hort. Cliff.* 52.

LYSIMACHIA racemis alaribus, densissimis, folio brevioribus. *Hall. Hist. n.* 631.

LYSIMACHIA bifolia, flore globoso luteo. *Bauh. Pin.* 245. *Ger. emac.* 475. *Raj. Syn.* 283. *Hist.* 1022. 5. *Park. Theatr.* 544. 3.

LYSIMACHIA lutea III. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 53. *f.* 1. *et.* 2. altera Lobelii. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. 904. *f.* 2.

LYSIMACHIUM aquatile. *Dod. pempt.* 607. *f.* 1.

NAUMBERGIA *guttata,* petalis apice et ovariis guttatis, foliis lanceolatis sessilibus, floribus axillaribus capitatis, staminibus petalis longioribus. *Mönch. Method. Suppl. p.* 23.

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The LYSIMACHIA *thyrsiflora* is a native of Great Britain, but hardly to be met with in the Southern parts of the island, except in gardens, where it is sometimes cultivated.

It is somewhat remarkable that a plant so very different in habit from all the other European species of Lysimachia, should have been referred to that genus by the old botanists; and

and not less so that it should have been retained there by modern systematic writers, especially in the prevalent rage for establishing new genera, when it is considered in how many points it differs from the rest of the species. HALLER remarks that it can scarcely belong to Lysimachia; but we have not found that any body has attempted to separate it from that genus, except the late Professor MÖNCH, who has called it NAUMBERGIA, in honour of I. S. NAUMBURG, author of *Lebrbuch der Botanick*, printed at Hamburgh and Altona 1798. And to this genus he refers all the species of Lysimachia that have the filaments distinct to the base. We suspect that this character may include some that are as different from this, as it is from others; and without an opportunity of examining the whole, we think it best to keep to the old established name, however dubious we may be of its really belonging to the genus.

The segments of the calyx, the laciniæ of the corolla, and the number of stamens always correspond, but are said to vary from five to eight; the general number in cultivated plants, and no others have we had an opportunity of seeing in a living state, appears to be six, from which we have observed very few deviations. There is a very nearly related species found in the salt marshes near New York, in which PURSH says is certainly distinct; but his specific character will apply equally well to the European plant, nor does he mention a single point in which they differ.

Flowers in May, June, and July. Requires a moist situation.

J. 2013.

J. Curtis. Walworth. Sep. 1. 1818.

# TEUCRIUM HYRCANICUM. BETONY-LEAVED GERMANDER.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* labium superius nullum, sed fissura ejus loco, in qua *Stamina* jacent.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TEUCRIUM *hyrcanicum;* foliis cordato-oblongis obtusis, caule brachiato dichotomo, spicis longissimis terminalibus sessilibus spiralibus. *Sp. Pl.* 789. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 18. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 24. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 368. *Schreb. unilab. p.* 40. *n.* 36. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 111. *n.* 28.

TEUCRIUM foliis cordatis crenatis rugosis, spicis florum longissimis cylindricis, bracteis linearibus. *Medic. Act. Palat. v.* 3 *phys. p.* 206.

TEUCRIUM foliis cordatis crenatis petiolatis, spicis oblongis densissimis. *Hall. Comment. Goett. v.* 2. *p.* 343. *t.* 13. *Arduini Specim.* 13. *t.* 4.

---

A hardy herbaceous perennial. Native of Persia. Introduced in 1763 by JOHN Earl of BUTE. Its fine long terminal spikes recommend this species as an ornamental plant, particularly adapted for mixing with large bouquets of flowers for adorning drawing-rooms.

Flowers from August to October.

N. 2014.



Pub. by. S. Curtis. Walworth. Sept. 1818.

# PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA, α. LATIFOLIA.

# BROAD-LEAVED SELF-HEAL.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Filamenta* bifurca: altero apice antherifera. *Stigma* bifidum. *Cal.* bilabiatus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRUNELLA *grandiflora;* foliis petiolatis oblongo ovatis basi dentatis calycis labio superiore trifido, caule adscendente. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 177. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p.* 429. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 187.

(α.) latifolia; *foliis subintegerrimis corollis hirsutis.*

BRUNELLA foliis ovatis oblongis, calycibus superne tridentatis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 278.

PRUNELLA *grandiflora;* foliis subintegris subrotundo-ovatis, calycibus superne profundius tridentatis. *Pollich. Palat.* 578.

BRUNELLA magno flore. *Hort. Eyst. Æstiv. Ord.* 14. *t.* 13.

PRUNELLA latifolia. *Donn. Hort. Cant. ed. Pursh.* 194.

BRUNELLA cærulea magno flore. *Hort. Eyst. Pl. æstiv. Ord.* 14. *t.* 13.

(β.) *foliis plus minusve laciniatis, corollis glabriusculis.*

PRUNELLA grandiflora. *Supra.* 337. *Jacq. fl. Austr.* 4. *t.* 378.

---

This plant has been generally considered in our nurseries as a distinct species from PRUNELLA *grandiflora,* and is the one introduced into DONN's Catalogue under the name of *latifolium.* We are, however, inclined to consider them and the *laciniata* of JACQUIN as mere varieties, seeing the form of the leaves and the colour of the flower are so given to vary.

The

The form of the *calyx* distinguishes all these plants from *vulgaris*, of which LINNÆUS considered *grandiflora* as a variety.

Our plant is certainly the PRUNELLA *latifolia* of DONN's Hortus Cantabrigiensis, and as this book is so much in the hands of foreigners, who have seldom any means of knowing what such plants are, as are only recorded by name, without reference to any character, we regard the ascertaining of such to be a very useful office.

A hardy perennial of easy culture. Flowers from July to September. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic garden at Brompton.

N2015.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Otsego Co.

# PASSIFLORA HOLOSERICEA. SILKY-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, coloratus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta. *Nectar.* corona filamentosa. *Pepo* pedicellata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSIFLORA *holosericea ;* foliis trilobis tomentosis : basi utrinque denticulo reflexo, pedunculis subtrifloris.

PASSIFLORA holosericea. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 618. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 152. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 221. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 226. *f.* 15. *Cavan. Diss.* 10. *p.* 459. *t.* 291. *Miss Laur. Pas. Fl. Bot. Reg.* 59.

GRANADILLA folio hastato holosericeo, petalis candicantibus, fimbriis ex purpureo et luteo variis. *Mart. Cent.* 51.

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The genus PASSIFLORA seems particularly liable to vary in the number of lobes into which the leaves are divided; from which circumstance the usual division of it into sections, according to the number of lobes in the leaf, seems very inconvenient; such a division also brings species together that are very little allied. It appears to us that the different inflorescence would afford more constant, as well as more natural sections: some species always producing their flowers on solitary one-flowered peduncles, others always in pairs, and others again, as in the present instance, on compounded peduncles, each bearing two, three, or more flowers.

The

The Passiflora *holosericea* is a very desirable stove climber, for although its blossoms are much less brilliant than in some of the other species, yet they are by no means without beauty, and make up by their number and fragrance what they want in splendid colouring.

Native of Vera Cruz, in South America, whence it was introduced into the Chelsea garden by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTOUN before the year 1733. Flowers most part of the summer. Our drawing was made at the Comtesse de VANDES' collection at Bayswater in August 1815.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Watford, Feb. 2, 1818.

# GNIDIA PINIFOLIA. PINE-LEAVED GNIDIA.

## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Squamulæ* 4 vel 8 supra faucem. *Nux* subdrupacea.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GNIDIA *pinifolia;* foliis sparsis triquetris mucronatis: floralibus lanceolatis capitulo brevioribus, corollis pubescentibus, squamulis quatuor barbatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 412. *Bot. Reg.* 19.

GNIDIA *pinifolia;* foliis sparsis trigonis floribus capitato-umbellatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 424. *Thunb. Prodr.* 76. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 436. *Bot. Repos.* 52.

GNIDIA radiata. *Wendl. Obs.* 15. *t.* 2. *f.* 12.

RAPUNCULUS foliis nervosis linearibus, floribus argenteis non galeatis. *Burm. Afr. p.* 112. *t.* 41. *f.* 3? Synon. dubium propter longitudinem tubi floris.

VALERIANOIDES Æthiopica frutescens. *Seb. thes.* 2. *p.* 22.

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The greatest confusion has taken place among botanists respecting GNIDIA *pinifolia, radiata* and *imberbis*. WENDLAND has described and figured the last mentioned under the name of *pinifolia*, and our plant under that of *radiata*. The two first are probably the same species. LINNÆUS seems to have described *pinifolia* a second time in the Mantissa, under the name of *radiata;* and in the Supplement, the former name occurs again with a new character, which has certainly nothing to do with our plant. This last is given in Martyn's edition of Miller's Dictionary, under the name of GNIDIA *Sparmanni;* and it is undoubtedly quite distinct from *pinifolia*. *G. imberbis*

we

we have figured at (No. 1463), and have there corrected its synonymy; having before, at No. 812, shewn that it was mistaken in our Nurseries for *simplex*.

Gnidia *pinifolia* is a very pretty shrub, and its flowers, though not shewy, are very fragrant, especially in the evening.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Cultivated by Philip Miller in 1763. Flowers most part of the summer.

Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds.

N.2017.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Oct. 2. 1826.

# DORSTENIA HOUSTONI. HOUSTOUN'S DORSTENIA.

************************

## *Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(MONŒCIA TETRANDRIA. *Pers.*)

## *Generic Character.*

*Receptac.* commune 1-phyllum, carnosum, in quo semina solitaria nidulantur.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DORSTENIA *Houstoni;* scapis radicatis, foliis cordatis angulatis acutis, receptaculis quadrangulis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 682. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 557. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 267. *Spreng. in Schrad. Journ.* 1800. *p.* 3. *f.* 1.

DORSTENIA Dentariæ radice, folio minus laciniato, placenta quadrangulari et undulato. *Houst. in Phil. Trans. v.* 37. *p.* 196. *f.* 2.

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The genus DORSTENIA, of which there are several species, is very curious in its construction, the flowers being fixed in a flat fleshy receptacle of various forms. In DORSTENIA *Houstoni* the receptacle is nearly square, and somewhat curled in at the edges. In its organization it approaches very near to the fig; for it is only to imagine the edges to be continued till they meet, and to be united, enclosing the flowers in the centre, and we have an exact fig.

The flowers are very minute; they probably differ in their structure in different species: in our plant they appeared to be monandrous, or at least the stamens to be placed singly without order among the pistils. According to the description of this species in Miller's Dictionary, its stature is much greater than we have observed it; and in HOUSTOUN's figure above quoted, the

the leaves between the angles are represented as quite entire, not crenated as in our's, and they are nearly so in the specimen collected in Campeachy by HOUSTOUN himself, still preserved in the Banksian Herbarium; but in no other respect could we discover any difference; in the figure by SPRENGEL, above quoted, the leaves are crenated, as in our plant.

The Contrayerva roots of the shops are probably collected indifferently from various species, certainly from this, according to HOUSTOUN, in Campeachy, where it is indigenous.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in whose stove for some seasons this plant came up spontaneously from the self-sown seeds.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth. Oct. 1. 1816.

# RUTA MACROPHYLLA. BROAD-LEAVED RUE.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Petala* concava. *Recept.* punctis melliferis decem cinctum. *Caps.* lobata.

## *Specific Character.*

RUTA *macrophylla;* foliis pinnatis, foliolis petiolatis, petalis ciliatis. *Soland. Mss. in Mus. Banks.*

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This plant is generally considered in our Nurseries as the Ruta *chalepensis*, which is described by LINNÆUS as having supra-decompounded leaves, and such has a specimen which we have from Chelsea garden, collected there several years ago, from which this appears to us to be a very distinct species, the leaves being for the most part simply pinnate, leaflets many times larger, generally, but not always, quite simple and petiolated. The petals are ciliated as in *chalepensis*. We find a specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, from Kew Garden, under the name which we have adopted; but where it is indigenous, or from whence it was brought into this country, we have not been able to detect. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. now of Bury St. Edmunds.

B.J. Del. & F. Curtis. Walworth. Published

# CAMPANULA SARMATICA. GREY-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMPANULA *sarmatica;* capsulis obtectis, foliis tomentosis: inferioribus cordato-lanceolatis petiolatis, superioribus oblongis sessilibus, floribus secundis cernuis, germinibus lanatis. *Bot. Reg.* 237.

CAMPANULA *betonicæfolia;* cum charactere supra dato. *Bieb. Fl. taur. caus.* 1. *p.* 153. *n.* 382.

OBS. Nomen *betonicifolia* aliæ Campanulæ speciei in prodromo Floræ Græcæ jampridem relatum fuit.

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This plant is the CAMPANULA *betonicæfolia* of MARSCHALL a. BIEBERSTEIN's Flora taurico-caucasica; but that name having been applied to a different species two years before the publication of his work, by Prof. JAMES E. SMITH in his Prodromus Floræ Græcæ, Mr. KER, in the Botanical Register, has changed the specific name to *Sarmatica;* a step we should hardly have taken, because if that of *betonicifolia* had not been published before the appearance of the *Prodromus*, the plant must have been more early known to Russian botanists by that name and communicated to other countries, as we received it ourselves, under the same, from Mr. LODDIGES, in June 1805.

It is a hardy perennial, remarkable for the grey colour of its leaves, which are harsh and very rugose, oblong-cordate,

or

or nearly sagittate at the base. It belongs to the section in which the *calyx* is divided into ten segments, five of which are reflexed, but the reflexed segments in this species are very minute, giving the appearance of only five arrow-shaped segments. The *corolla* is marked with five hairy lines. The valvular bases of the *filaments* are nearly orbicular and ciliated. Germen trilocular. Style longer than the stamens, and, as frequently happens in this genus, so covered with the pollen that its divisions are not observable, but the stigmas afterwards separate into three, and finally roll back.

Flowers in June and July. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. JENKINS, Nurseryman, in the New-Road, who raised it from seeds sent from Moscow, by Dr. FISCHER, to Mr. HUNNEMAN.

N. 2020.

# HELIANTHUS DIFFUSUS. MISSOURI SUN-FLOWER.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* diphyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, subsquarrosus.

*Specific Character.*

HELIANTHUS *diffusus;* caule hispido divaricato, foliis ovatis rigidis scabris serrulatis alternis oppositisque, pedunculis longissimis unifloris.

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DESCR. *Stem* angular, purple, hispid: *branches* distant, rambling, bearing one terminal flower on a very long peduncle. The whole plant is clothed with stiff, stinging hairs, scarcely exceeds two feet in height, but spreads wide. *Leaves* both opposite and alternate, oblong-ovate, rigid, very rough. *Calyx* imbricated, scales ovate, in four series, smooth, with villous edges. *Flowers* large: *rays* about twenty, oblong-ovate, plicate, three-toothed, of a very full yellow colour. *Floscules* of the disk yellow: *tube* filiform pedicle-like: *border* cylindrical. *Anthers* dark purple. *Stigmas* revolute, golden yellow. *Chaff* of the receptacle linear-lanceolate, concave, green. *Germens* three-cornered, crowned with a two-leaved, awl-shaped pappus.

From its rambling manner of growth, this plant does not appear very sightly in the garden; but is one of the most desirable flowers imaginable for ornamenting rooms, as it lives long in water, and from its spreading branches, the flowers dispose well, and make a very brilliant appearance.

A hardy

A hardy perennial. Blooms in August and September. Our drawing was made from a specimen communicated by Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. three years ago, out of his collection at Boyton, where it was raised from seeds collected on the borders of the Missouri, by Mr. Nuttall; but our description was taken at the Botanic Garden at Chelsea in August last.

N. 2021.

# ANDROSACE SEPTENTRIONALIS. TOOTH-LEAVED ANDROSACE.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus ovatus: ore glanduloso. *Caps.* 1-locularis, globosa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANDROSACE *septentrionalis;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis, radiis umbellæ numerosis strictis, corollæ laciniis integris calyce parum longioribus.

ANDROSACE *septentrionalis;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis glabris, perianthiis angulatis corolla brevioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 203. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 798. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 169. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 306. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3. *Flor. Dan. t.* 7. *Gært. Sem.* 1. 232. *t.* 50. *Mill. ic.* 20. *t.* 30. *f.* 2?

ANDROSACE montana flore minore. *Buxb. act. Petr. p.* 369. *t.* 23. *fig. pessima.*

ARETIA foliis ellipticis lanceolatis, glabris, scapis umbellatis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 621 ? exclusis synonymis.

ALSINE verna Androsaces capitulis. *Bauh. Prodr.* 118. 6. —*Pin.* 251.

ALSINE minor Androsaces alterius Matthioli facie. *Bauh. Prodr.* 118. 5.—*Pin.* 251.

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ANDROSACE *septentrionalis* is a hardy annual, the flowers of which make very little show from their minuteness. It is nevertheless a pretty plant, that looks very well upon rock work. Is easily propagated by seeds, which it ripens readily.

It

It appears to us that at least two species have been confounded in the synonyms usually applied to this; that of Gmelin more probably belongs to *coronopifolia*; as perhaps does that of Miller above dubiously quoted.

The figure in Flora Danica is a good representation of our plant, and as we observe in Dr. Fischer's Catalogue of the Gorenki garden, that he has Androsace *septentrionalis Norvegica*, it is probable that he there adverts to this plant, and that his *septentrionalis* is our *coronopifolia*.

Flowers in May and June. Supposed to be cultivated by Philip Miller in 1755, but as his figure is very dubious, perhaps it may be of much later introduction. Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq.

Pub.d by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct.1 1818.

Weddell Sc

# ANDROSACE CORONOPIFOLIA. BUCK'S-HORN-LEAVED ANDROSACE.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide No.* 2021.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANDROSACE *coronopifolia ;* folis lanceolatis dentatis, umbellæ radiis laxis, corollæ laciniis apice crenulatis calyce duplo longioribus.

ANDROSACE *coronopifolia ;* foliis lineari lanceolatis dentatis, umbellæ radiis laxis subcapillaribus numerosis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus. *Bot. Rep.* 647.

ANDROSACE foliis lanceolatis dentatis glabris, perianthiis angulatis corolla brevioribus. *Gmel. Sib. 4. p.* 80. *t.* 43. *f.* 2. *A. B.?*

ANDROSACE coronopi foliis glabris, flosculis ex verticilli foliosi umbilico pluribus, albis, Messerschem. *Amman Ruth. n.* 22.*?*

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The ANDROSACE *coronopifolia* is very nearly allied to the *septentrionale,* and may perhaps by some be thought to be more properly considered as a variety than a distinct species: but, by bringing them together, some remarkable differences will be perceived, particularly in the greater laxity of the footstalks of the flower, and in the size and form of the corolla.

The synonyms which we have quoted appear to us to belong to our plant, though generally applied to *septentrionalis.*

Native of Siberia. Supposed to have been first introduced into this country about the year 1806 by Mr. BELL, but MILLER'S figure quoted for *septentrionalis* may perhaps belong to this species; and in that case it is of earlier introduction than the other.

Flowers in June and July, full a month or six weeks later than the other. Communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. now of Bury St. Edmunds.

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| 1955 | Andromeda Catesbæi. |
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| 2021 | ——— septentrionalis. |
| 2007 | Anemone alpina, *α. major.* |
| 1994 | ——— patens, *β, ochroleuca.* |
| 2011 | Annona tripetala. |
| 1950 | Ardisia crenata. |
| 1951 | Atragene sibirica. |
| 1947 | Banksia marginata, *β. microstachya.* |
| 2003 | Blandfordia nobilis. |
| 2008 | Brachysema latifolia. |
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| 1971 | Melastoma hirta. |
| 1960 | Metrosideros hispida. |
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| 1986 | Pelargonium lobatum, *α, sphondylifolium.* |
| 1967 | Pistacia Lentiscus. |
| 1956 | Pleea tenuifolia. |
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| 1954 | Rosa Banksiæ. |
| 1996 | Rudbeckia fulgida. |
| 2017 | Ruta macrophylla. |
| 1999 | Scilla lusitanica. |
| 1977 | Sedum ternatum. |
| 1978 | Sempervivum ciliatum. |
| 1963 | ——— glutinosum. |
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| 1982 | Solanum Seaforthianum. |
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| 1942 | Stenochilus glaber. |
| 2013 | Teucrium hyrcanicum. |
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| 2000 | Zingiber Zerumbet. |

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| 2021 | ——— Tooth-leaved. |
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| 1950 | Ardisia, Dwarf. |
| 1951 | Atragene, Siberian. |
| 1947 | Banksia, green-flowered. |
| 2019 | Bellflower, grey-leaved. |
| 1973 | ——— milk-white. |
| 2003 | Blandfordia, showy. |
| 1995 | Bloodflower, Sierra Leone. |
| 2008 | Brachysema, broad-leaved. |
| 1968 | Canna, nodding-flowered. |
| 1997 | Catchfly, narrow-leaved procumbent. |
| 1962 | Celsia, scollop-leaved. |
| 1990 | Cineraria, small-flowered. |
| 1945 | Cluytia, broad-leaved. |
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| 1986 | Cranesbill, Cowparsnip-leaved |
| 1958 | Cudweed, Lion's-foot. |
| 2011 | Custard-Apple, broad-leaved. |
| 1957 | Daviesia, Mimosa-leaved. |
| 2017 | Dorstenia, Houstoun's. |
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| 1987 | ——— strong-scented. |
| 2010 | Eupatorium, sage-leaved. |
| 1953 | Fumitory, great-flowered. |
| 1966 | Gaultheria, trailing. |
| 2013 | Germander, Betony-leaved. |
| 2000 | Ginger, broad-leaved. |
| 1988 | Globe-flower, American. |
| 2016 | Gnidia, pine-leaved. |
| 1972 | Goldy-locks, great, shrubby. |
| 1984 | Heath, sulphur-coloured. |
| 1970 | Hebenstretia, shrubby. |
| 1965 | Honeysuckle, blue-berried. |
| 2005 | Hovea, broad-leaved. |
| 1978 | House-leek, ciliated. |
| 1963 | ——— clammy. |
| 1980 | ——— hispid-stemmed. |
| 1991 | Jasmine, hairy-Indian. |
| 1943 | Lake-Lily, mountain. |
| 1946 | Lantana, white-flowered. |
| 2012 | Loosestrife, tufted. |
| 1952 | Magnolia, long-leaved. |
| 2004 | Malaxis, lily-leaved. |
| 1998 | Mallow, lively-flowered, Cape. |
| 1981 | Marigold, white-flowered, bending-stalked. |
| 1967 | Mastick-tree, common. |
| 1971 | Melastoma, large blue-fruited. |
| 1960 | Metrosideros, rough. |
| 1982 | Nightshade, Lord Seaforth's. |
| 1974 | Œnothera, corymbose. |
| 1944 | Orchis, long-spurred. |
| 1992 | Oxyanthus, tube-flowered. |
| 1964 | Pachysandra, trailing |
| 1994 | Pasque-flower, pale, spreading-flowered. |
| 1983 | Passion-flower, narrow-leaved. |
| 2001 | ——— Princess Charlotte's. |
| 2015 | ——— silky-leaved. |
| 1989 | ——— purple-fruited. |
| 2002 | Periwinkle, herbaceous. |
| 1956 | Pleea, grass-leaved. |
| 1979 | Ragwort, tooth-leaved African. |
| 1954 | Rose, Lady Banks's. |
| 1996 | Rudbeckia, small hairy. |
| 2017 | Rue, broad-leaved. |
| 2014 | Self-heal, broad-leaved. |
| 1993 | Snow-flake, Carpathian spring. |
| 1948 | Solandra, green-flowered. |
| 1949 | Sparrow-wort, shaggy. |
| 1961 | Spurge, scarlet-flowered. |
| 1999 | Squill, Portugal. |
| 1959 | Stachy's, purple-flowered. |
| 1942 | Stenochilus, smooth-leaved. |
| 1977 | Stonecrop, Purslane-leaved. |
| 2020 | Sunflower, Missouri. |
| 1976 | Vervain, upright. |
| 1969 | Zamia, broad-leaved. |
| 2006 | ——— small-leaved. |